THE PHILANTHROPIST.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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THE FLORIDA WAR-ANOTHER VICTIM.

mournful event, as stated in an extract of a letter from an officer in Florida, published in the Republican, are these:-

indeed we had been passing to and fro over the same Indians are suffered to remain in their present location." that there was no danger, and that the escort was ample; happily proved otherwise, however, and when withtn and a half miles from here, and about three quarters of an hour after they started, the party was attacked by a large body of Indians, and she killed together with Licut. Sherwood-the Sergeant Major of the 7th, and three privates. She was shot below the back of the right shoulder, and the ball passed out of the right

breast.—She died immediately.

Her poor husband is nearly distracted—no blame or was alone owing to his being sick, or he certainly would

have been along. the horse of the man who reported it, and with a few men, was on the spot, so soon that the body was not all mutilated. Commands were immediately sent out, too, but as yet the enemy has not been found. She was of the Florida war. To break up a refuge for runaway slaves, thirty millions more will be expended for the same men, was on the spot, so soon that the body was not at al service was read over her remains. Respectfully, your ob't servant,

Captain Seventh Infantry.

they did not even take the rings from her fingers, her

idea, that our readers would like to know something of the causes of a war, which has desolated so many homes, been carried on with such versally exasperated. an extravagant expenditure of blood and treasure, whites, has unquestionably been owing in part to the gross and wicked frauds which they believe (with too and seems yet no nearer a successful termination, than when it was commenced under the administration of General Jackson. The ac- cause of their deep seated hostility, is to be sought for in ered that the father of Mrs. Hanna, about the year 1815. count subjoined is taken from Jay's View, and a long train of frauds and injuries of which they have had sold the woman in question, then full grown, to a will be read with deep interest, even by those who may have seen it before.

The Origin of the Florida War.

It wi'l be recollected, that in 1816, the slaveholders complained that their fugitive slaves found refuge in Florida, then belonging to the crown of Spain; and that. regardless of the obligations of neutrality, a naval force had been sent by the Government up the river Apalachicola, to destroy a fort containing about 300 negroes, most of whom were shughtered. This territory was after wards ceded to the United States; and for several years past, the Government has been waging a relentless and estrous wer against its aboriginal inhabitants with the avowed design of driving them from the Pen It is not our design to write the history of this war, but merely to expose its true origin, and to explain hich have led the whites to insist on the expulsion of the Seminoles, and the causes which have induced the latter to offer a resistance unparralleled in savage warfare, for persevering and desperate courage and ferocity.

The sacrifice on our part, of blood, of treasure, and military bonor in this war, is well known to be prodi-gious. THIRTY MILLIONS of dollars have already, it is -our best generals have been bafsaid, been expen laurels withered; and our troops have perished in great numbers, in contests with their savage foe, and by the sickliness of the climate. And yet no rational cause is assigned by the Government for this disas-No reason is given why it is necessary, at all hazards, and at every expense, to drive the Seminoles from Florida. The whites are few in number, have far more land than they can occupy, and certainly do not went the wet and unwholesome everglades possessed by the Indians, and into which, we are told, white men can only penetrate at certain seasons of the year, withou ng their lives to almost certain destruction But exposing their lives to almost certain destruction. But were the Deminoles so numerous that it was necessary to remove them, to make room for the whites, or so power al as to render it unsafe to plant white settlements i We learn from official reports, that they num bered about 3000!* Major-General Jessup, the comling officer of the army, and well acquainted with the existing condition of the Territory. in a letter to the Secretary of War, Feb. 11, 1838, makes the following

move them (the Seminoles) when their lands were not required for agricultural purposes, when they were not in the way of the white inhabitants, and when the greaton of their country was an unexplored wilderness, of the interior of which we were as ignorant as of the interior of China. I do not consider the country south of Chickasa Hatchee worth the medicines we shall expend in driving the Indians from it." then, all this waste of blood and treasure? We answe -to prevent fugitive slaves from finding an asylum

We have committed the error of attempting to r

We well know how unwillingly this truth will be re ceived by those among us who contend that the North and to facts about which there is and can be no dis

Florida borders upon two slave States, Alabama and Georgia, and is not far distant from two others, Mississippi and Louisiana. It is not, therefore, surprising that slaves from these States, escaping from their masters,

• I herewith enclose for your information, a copy of ral plan of operations which I have adopted for oval of the Seminoles. I have assumed that the round number of three thousand embraces all of every n."-Wiley Thompson, Jr., Agent, Sept. 3 description."—Wiley Thompson, Jr., Agent, Sept. 3. 1835. "I consider the population, including negroes, not to exceed 6000—of which I should say 1600 are famales,"-Joseph Harris, Disbursing Agent of Florida

minoles, and the Indian Agent at Tallahasse was direct- \$15,000.

ed to take measures to enable the claimants to identify their property for its immediate restoration. "Let the Chiefs distinctly understand," wrote the Agent, agreeably to his instructions, "that they are not to harbor runtishing Agent, William Dearnove—those relating away negroes; and that they will be required to give to the editorial department, to the Editor.—La all up such negroes as are now residing within their away negroes; and that they will be required to give

An Alabama paper, speaking of the war, makes the main in the Peninsula of Florida without threatening

against the Seminoles.

"White the lawless and indomtable people (says the petition) continue where they now are, the owners of the petition continue where they now are, the owners of the petition continue where they now are, the owners of the petition continue where they now are, the owners of the petition continue where they now are, the owners of the petition continue where they now are, the owners of the service of this company hired a man, who has two large trained dogs for the purpose, to come down and take Billy. The man came, but seeing he could not this description of property. Does a negro become tired of the service of his owner, he has two large trained dogs for the purpose, to come down and take Billy. The man came, but seeing he could on orthing alone, has gone off somewhere, probably to recruit. He is from Mobile, and follows for a live only to flee to the Indian country, where he will find ample safety against pursuit. It is a fact which, if not like the tayless and indomtable people (says the petition) continue where they now are, the owners of I can, Please directed mesh to the hear, as condition of the begro, as connected with the condition of the b her husband. Lieutenant Montgomery, to the swamps of Florida, had been craelly murdered by the Seminoles. The circumstances of this moderate and the susceptible of proof, is notwithstanding, and upon good ground, firmly believed, that there is at this time living under the protection of the Seminole Indians, a large gross he had, some six in number." number, probably more than one hundred slaves, who have absconded from their masters in the neighboring States and in Florida, since the treaty of Camp Moultrie.

Within a few weeks several parties are known to have

was accompanied by Lieut. Hopson, Lieut. Sherwood, dians, four-fifths of whom are runaways, or descendants strongly coveted by the whites, as the slaves of the and an escort of 11 mounted men. As this section of the country had been scorted thoroughly within the two that during the existence of such a state of things, the discovered, it was thought that no Indians were about—

cannot flourish; and we are constrained to repeat, that cannot flourish; and we are constrained to repeat, that mest of all claims on the Indians for "slaves and other there is no rational prospect for the better, so long as the

> The petition concludes with recommending "the immediate and efficient action of the government.;" In the spring of 1839, a sort of armistice was con cluded with the Seminoles. This gave vast offence to slaves. slaveholders, and at a public meeting held at Tallahasse, was resolved, "That the peninsula of Florida is the Indians should be permitted to remain." For this assertion, the following among other reasons was assigned. "If located in Florida, all the runaway slaves will

find refuge and protection with them."

The New Orleans Courier of 27th July, 1839, in reference to this same subject remarks, "Every year's delay known to him, though barely able to ride, he mounted in subduing the Seminoles, adds to the risk of their being joined by runaway slaves from the adjacent States.

But it may be said, however satisfactorily the forego-But it may be said, however satisfactorily the foregoing facts may account for the conduct of the Federal
Government, they do not explain the astonishing and
wards the whites. Other tribes have without difficulty
been removed to the west of the Mississippi; why then
do these Indians alone offer a resistance to a superior

Secretary was not executed; and on the 2d of March, 1. 5. - rue indians were come apon so quickly, that wards the whites. Other tribes have without difficulty This afflicting intelligence suggested to us the power, more determined and more heroic than perhaps 1835, seven years after, a second order from the Secre-

It is very obvious that the Seminoles have been uni-Payne's Landing, under which they were required to der; at the time of the second, by a northern gentleman. the negroes who belong to, or have joined the Seminoles.

Of all the hostile chiefs, the most active, persevering, and daring, was the celebrated Oseola. It is said that Indians, but also all the children she had borne within this man's mother was seized and carried into Georgia as that time! a slave, under pretence that she was the daughter of a fugitive negress. If this story, which has found its way have been terribly avenged by the son.

That the reader may understand the narrative we are holders-but unlike them, they exercise their authority ints of kind and familiar landlords, and regarded with that she was grossly imposed upon. horror the very idea of being transferred from their heathen to Christian masters. But there were many of the whites, who were exceedingly anxious to make the transfer. The agent, Wiley Thompson, thus wrote to the Secretary of War: October 27, 1834.) "There are many very likely negroes in this nation. Some of the whites in the adjacent settlements manifest a restless desire to obtain them, and I have no doubt that Indian-raised negroes are now in possession of the whites."

The volume of documents submitted to Congr June, 1836, and entitled "Seminole hostilities," from which we quote, contains many illustrations of the agent's assertion; we can spare room for only a portion

It appears that Conchattimico, a Florida chief, was the puted by another Indian, who sold his claim to a white nan. The means taken by the purchaser to obtain the laves, are thus described by the agent in his letter to the War Department, January 20, 1834.

"I was informed by the sub-agent, that Conchattimico sent a runner for him not long since; that he immediate- ry -the e being no legal prohibition to the Indians sellly repaired to the old chief's town, where he arrived in the night, and found the Indians and negroes greatly excited and in arms; and that very soon thereafter Vacca Pechassie, with fifteen or more of his warriors in arms these agents from commencing their negotiations; and arrived, for the purpose of aiding in resistance to a assigned his reasons in a very able letter to the Secretary threatened violent attempt to force the slaves out of Con- of War (27th of April. 1835.) "The intercourse laws, chattimico's possession. Persons interested in the ad- he remarked, "prohibited the purchase of an Indian pony verse claim, were frequently seen hovering about the re- by a member of civilized society, without permission from serve; and the chief was informed that attempts had been the agent, and why? but because the Indian is consider made to bribe commanders of steamboats, on the river, ed in a state of pupilage, and incapable of protecting to aid in accomplishing the capture of the slaves. himself against the arts and wiles of civilized man. It Under such circumstances I could not but approve the order given by the sub-agent to Conchattimico, to defend in the estimation of the government, as to require such

to these slaves, and pronounced it groundless. Notwithstanding this decision, the claim was again sold to by force of arms, the enterprise was not free from dan-

Territory to the Secretary of War, 23d May, 1836. "I herewith transmit you a petition from the Indian chief Conchattimico, to be laid before Congress should stances rem you consider that necessary. Taking forcibly the slaves liberty with their owners, with the single exception

Indians, was an outrage well calculated to rouse them to the crop-in no instance that hostility. The alarm was concerted by these violaters edge, exceeding ten bushels; the residue is considered the of all lay, solely with the view of obtaining without danger of resistance, the slaves of the chief. I have no expectation the slaves referred to in the petition will ever be obtained, as I take it for granted they have been car-ticular on this point, that you may understand the true ried to a great distance and sold."

+ State papers, I Sess. 19 Cong., Vol. iv., Doc. 74,

\$ 1 Sess., 24 Cong., Doc. 271.

should seek refuge in the huts of the Seminoles. We This Conchattimico was a friendly chief, having no would almost as soon sell his child as his slave, except the medium of a well informed understanding, inconsistency and paralyzing to our moral in have already seen that the Federal Government have intercourse with the hostile Seminoles; but on the report when under the influence of intoxicating liquors. lately awarded upwards of \$5000 to the gallant officers being raised that he was about to join the enemy, he cur-

write to you in consequence of the depred tions making, and attempted to be made on my farm, by a company of following confession: "It is the power to entice away and instruct in bush-fighting so many of our slaves, that we would wish to annihilate. These Seminoles cannot re- and Douglas. It is reported and believed by all the men, negro-stealers; some of whom are from Columbus, try.'

As these robberies were committed on friendly chiefs, "Yesterday, Dec. 28, about half past 9 o'clock, A. M., he started to go from this post to Fort Wakahoote, about hime miles, and to return from thence with Mrs. Hopson. Her husband was sick and unable to go with her, but she property" to the amount of \$7,000. A scramble of course ensued for the money, and a voluminous correspondeace took place between the agent and the Secreta-Mrs. Hanna claimed a negro woman and her increase, in possession of the Seminoles. The claim had been last place in the limits of the United Stetes wherein the made known to the war department, and so long ago as the 8th of March, 1828, the following mandate had been issued to the Indian agent. "The Secretary of War directs that you forthwith deliver to Mary Hanna, widow, or her agent, the slaves claimed by her, and take a bond imposing the obligation on her to abide by such decision as it may be esteemed proper to seek, in testing the right of ownership in the property in question." here a specimen of the justice meted by our government to the Indians. A woman claims a slave in the possession of an Indian. Without the slightest inquiry into the justice of the claim, the property is ordered to be wrested forthwith from the possessor and delivered to the claimant, and then, as if in utter mockery, the woman is

ities may be in his power, upon the claim being established by proper proof before the competent tribunal, to Their extreme hatred to the bave the property restored to Mrs. Hanna." Should the reader be struck with the remarkable moral difference between these two orders, the explanation is easy,-the of much apparent reason) were practiced in the treaty of fice was filled at the time of the first order by a slaveholremove from Florida. But the great and prevailing The agent now investigated the case, and it was discovbeen the victims, on account of their slaves; and like-wise in the dread of Christian slavery, entertained by the negroes who belong to, or have joined the Seminoles. woman, who had now lived twenty-five years with the

e Secretary, that a Seminole woman of the name of into the public papers, be true, the wrongs of the mother Nelly, inherited from her, father "a considerable number of slaves," that a man named Floyd claims the whole of them by virtue of a bill of sale, and that Nelly insists about to lay before him, he must bear in mind that the that "Floyd imposed on her by presenting for her signa-Seminales, like their more civilized neighbors, are slave- ture a bill of sale for all the negroes, instead of a written authority to him to recover some for her." * The agent such a manner as to render their slaves unwilling to adds, he has seen no one who pretends that Floyd paid leave them. The slaves are in fact little more than ten-

If civilized and Christian slaveholders are ready to nurder, or, to use Mr. Preston's phrase, to hang abolitionists for questioning their moral right to hold property in man; we may judge what must have been the exasperation of the Seminoles at these multiplied attempts to rob them of their slaves.

There is still another mode in which slavery has operated to produce and continue the war in Florida. Although the expulsion of the Seminoles from the peninsula was devoutly desired by the whites, no inclination was felt to send their "likely negroes" to the west of the Mis- and State governments; under which, the Execsissippi. Of these negroes some were stolen, others claimed under fraudulent pretexts, and others it was propo-ed to purchase of their masters. General R. K. Call addressed a letter to President Jackson, (22 of Match.) ossessor of a number of slaves, the title to whom was asking leave "to purchase one hundred and fifty" of the Seminole negroes. "These negroes," he affirms, "are violently opposed to leaving the country. If the Indians the slaveholder, and if unable to prove that the stacle in the way of removal may be overcome." The applicant was informed that no permission was necessaing their slaves. Agents were forthwith dispatched to his property by force, should a violent attempt be made strict guards to be thrown around it, the protection of Shortly after this, Judge Cameron, of the United tant, by as much as the latter is more valuable than the States' District Court, investigated the white man's claim former species of property. If in the regulation of the sale of ponies the United States exercise a rightful power, the obligation on them to guard the interest of the Ina company of whites, who resolved to relieve the chief of his property. But as the chief intended to protect it groes in the nation dread the idea of being transferred from their present state of ease and comparative liberty. ger. The expedient resorted to by the kidnappers is to bondage and hard labor, under overseers, on sugar and thus explained in a letter from the late Governor of the They have always had a great influence over the In-

dians. They live in villages separate, and in many innote from their owners, and enjoying equal of this chief, after those men had created an alarm among the slave supplies his owner annually from the product of the white inhabitants which resulted in disarming the has come to my knowlproperty of the slave. Many of these slaves have stocks of horses, cows and hogs, with which the Indian owner never assumes a right to intermeddle. I am thus parcause of the abhorrence of the negroes, of every idea of change. And the indulgence so extended to the slave, will enable you to credit the assertion, that an Indian

We have here a picture of certainly a very extraordi lately awarded upwards of \$5000 to the galant omers and seamen who destroyed 300 fugitive slaves in Florida, in 1816. The terrible example then made, was not, it seems, effectual; for in 1825, the War Department issued an order on the subject of fugitive slaves among the Section 1826. The seems, effectual; for in 1825, the War Department issued that the seems, effectual; for in 1825, the War Department issued that the seems, effectual; for in 1825, the War Department issued that the seems, effectual; for in 1825, the War Department issued that the was about to join the enemy, ne survey and seems, real or affected, of his white neighbors. No sooner had he thus masters no more thanking of selling a slave than a party of Georgians and order on the subject of fugitive slaves among the Section 1825.

for granted they would be glad to convert men, women We have already seen how profitable it is for a Georgian to lose a slave among the Indians; but Congress has provided no fund to indemnify the Indian master for the provided no fund to indemnify the Indian master for the slaves will be an inducement for the Seminoles to reslaves will be an inducement for the Seminoles to reslaves will be an inducement for the Seminoles to reslaves will be an inducement for the Seminoles to reslaves will be an inducement for the Seminoles to reslaves will be an inducement for the Seminoles to reslaves will be an inducement for the Seminoles to reslave among the Indians; but Congress has inconsiderate. The agent was answered. Another friendly Florida chief, Pechassie, thus complains to the agent (28th July, 1835.) "I am induced to the Indians to sell would be an inhuman act. It is not move. . . . Nor is it considered that the permission to to be presumed the condition of these slaves would be worse than that of others in the same section of coun-

To this presumption of executive philanthropy the agent forcibly replied, (June 17th, 1835,) "the remarks white people around here, that a large number of them in your letter that it is not to be presumed the condition o President Jackson, praying for his interposition distinct to make any trouble, or have any difficulty with gainst the Seminoles.

"While the lawless and indomitable people (says the etition) continue where they now are, the owners of red from the present state of case and comparative freedom, to sugar and cotton plantations, under the control of severe task-masters, † had been made to subserve the views of government, by inducing the negroes to exert their known influence over the Indians, through pledges then surely the department instead of classing them with the Indian skins and furs, would require a punctitious reemption of those pledges. I have not heard of a solita-

> The President at last yielded, and the agent was auhorised to prohibit any person entering the nation to buy slaves. But it was too late-the negroes well knew how anxious the whites were to possess them; and they reasonably feared that if the Indians were expelled, instead of being permitted to accompany their kind masters, they would be consigned to the cruel and detested service of Georgia and Alabama planters. Hence, impelled by the ry of War, respecting claims for Indian slaves; and it appears that the Seminoles had been harassed for years nerve the arm of man, they resisted to the utmost the y the contrivances of the whites to rob them of their emigration of their masters, and in the deadly struggle aves. The following is a sample. It seems that a their abhorrence of the whites by a ferocious and success ful courage which may well send a thrill of fearful anti-

cipation throughout the slave region.

We now submit to our readers whether the facts we have exhibited do not prove beyond, all doubt that the blood and treasure expended in the Florida war, have been expended for the sole purpose of breaking up a refuge for fugitive slaves; and that the Seminoles have tance, by the frauds and robberies of slaveholders?

+ Mr. Thompson was not an abolitionist, but had late been a representative in Congress from the State of

CONVENTION AT SALEM.

The Third District Anti-Slavery Convention was held in Friend's House in Salem on the 1st day of the first of the restriction of the Contended. That in the opinion of this Contended. That is now well as South. Mr. Webster, who it is now as well as South. Mr. Webster, who it is now generally admitted will be Secretary of State. Chair, and Jonathan Swain was appointed Sec- we can reasonably hope to see slavery ever generally admitted will be Secretary of State, retary: John Hansel and Nathaniel appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion, Resolved, That all persons pres ent be invited to take seats as members of this Convention.

On motion, Arnold Buffum, Francis Hansel. Wm. Lock, Reuben Paddock and Elihu Talbert were appointed a Committee to prepare business; who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following Preamble and resolu

The questions are often asked, are there any ircumstances which justify anti-slavery efforts in the northern States? If so, what are they? And what do you propose to do? We will en deavor very briefly to answer those enquiries. On the 12th of December, 1834, the agent wrote to While the American people have been boasting of their free principles, free institutions, and free government, the spirit of tyranny and oppression has found shelter and protection unler our Constitution and laws, and is exercised, to a greater extent, and with more vigor, than in any other nation on earth; even to the reducing of three millions of our countrymen. to a condition of degradation and wretchedness, unequalled in the history of the human race.-To continue this syst m of oppression, it is necessary that the minds of its suffering victims hould be darkened, their intellects crushed. and their souls reduced to a state of abject despair. And after all this has been done, to keer lown the rising emotions of human nature, and o sustain the despotic power of the oppressor requires the active co-operation of the National utive and judicial officers, of every State in the Union, are made the instruments of the oppressor, to aid him in rivetting the chains upon his fellow-men; and every man, woman and child in the United States, is made liable to be seized by ed to convert them into specie, one great ob- allegations of the claimant are unfounded, may be consigned to a life of hopeless bondage and woe. -

The spirit of slavery and Colonization com ined, has created a dark prejudice in the ninds of the people, peculiarly calculated to ull our consciences to sleep, while we are abetting the most fearful crimes. A vast majority of the people of the non-slaveholding States wanting correct information on the subject, have only contemplated the system of slavery, as an evil with which they have no concern; and there ore, they have made no effort to promote its abolition.

Therefore, Resolved, That American Slavey, being a system of high handed and heavendaring wickedness, in which the people of all the States are involved, it is our duty to exert ourselves to effect its speedy and peaceful abolition.

It cannot be possible, that the American peo ple would continue to sustain this diabolical institution, if their minds were brought to contemplate it in its true character, and to realize their own participation in the guilt. In support of this allegation, we appeal to the undeniable fact, that wherever correct information has been liberally diffused, the people are almost unanimously aroused, to active efforts for putting an end to this great abomination, and to the corrobor, ting testimony, of that fear of conviction, which shuts the eves and the cars of the determined opposers of the cause, lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and be converted to the truth.

Therefore, Resolved, That we have confi-

that it will secure the voice of the majority on fluence. the side of justice and right; especially, in relation to questions, involving the national and inalienable rights of men.

Resolved, That the object and business of and contributions of the friends of the cause, in the use of the most successful means, for collecting and diffusing among the people, correct information of the nature, extent, and the realized and probable consequence of the system of slavery as now existing in our land, in order that the people may act understandingly, in speedily, justly and righteously putting an end to this impoverishing, demoralizing and heaven-defying wickedness.

Resolved, That there is nothing in this obect, or in these means, when correctly understood, but what every sincere hearted and intelligent minded christian must approve, and feel it his duty to promote.

Resolved, That no reasonable man can expect a peaceful termination of the system of slavery in our country, by any other means, than the diffusion of correct information among the people, which shall induce them in their sovereign capacity to decree its abolition.

Resolved, That the only ground of hope, that such correct information will be collected and diffused among the people, is to be found in the combined action of Anti-Slavery Associations, composed of those who are already awakened to a sense of the importance of the

Resolved, That the sovereignty of the government in the United States, being vested in the people, every free man in contributing to the support of the government, and being himself a constituent part thereof, is responsible for its acts, and for the institutions which it sanctions and sustains, unless he exerts the talents with which God hath endowed him, to an exmost powerful motives which can stimulate the heart and tent proportioned to the importance of the case, in opposition to any injustice or oppression, which may be inflicted by such acts or institu-

Resolved, That under these circumstances, we have no option left us, but to continue to uphold and sustain the system of slavery, and that information among the people which is circumstances, again to vote for a slaveholder. necessary to unite them in effecting its aboli- Let us consider this matter. The Whig party

which its peaceful and voluntary abolition may to sin against God.

peacefully abolished, is to strive to perpetuate the on offended God.

Resolved, That those who profess to be as much opposed to slavery any body, but object to our plan for promoting its abolition, are most respectfully invited to give us their plan; and hould it appear more feasible than that which is presented in the foregoing resolutions, we pledge ourselves to acknowledge our error, and to unite with them in its promotion.

Resolved, That as an easy, cheap & efficient means of diffusing correct information among the people, on the subject of slavery, and the encroachments of the Slave-power upon our liberties and rights, we earnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens of every class, to sustain and encourage the circulation, of the periodical just established by the Executive Committee of the State Anti-Slavery Society, entitled "THE as the Wing, cannot be defined. But who were the Democratic party are friendly or otherwise, PROTECTIONIST."

Resolved. That we approve the course of he Philanthropist on the subject of political ac-

port of the public. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do that information among the people of Indiana, of slavery. which is necessary to preserve our State from the disgrace of Legislative enactments, ecclesias- pledge, without the supposed qualification. tical anathemas, and mobocratic violence, in That you do not intend, under any circumstanopposition to a cause which has for its object ces, to vote for any but "anti-slavery men." the deliverance of our country, and the world, The question then comes up, what is the stanfrom the most blighting curse that ever afflicted dard by which men are to be judged? If to be the human race.

Judge Dennison, Thomas Maxwell, Thomas the present time to find one, North of Mason Murdock, John Rose and Jonathan Swain, with and Dixon's line, who is not. If you require liberty to fill vacancies, be and they are hereby a man to belong to an anti-slavery society, you appointed delegates to represent this Convention exclude our friend, Thomas Morris, and many in a State Convention, to assemble in Newport, others who are ardently devoted to the antion the 8th day of 2d month next.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tariff. to protect the industry of the farmers, manufacturers, and Mechanics of the non-slaveholding Abolitionists in this State (New York) has States; not as abolitionists, but as freemen, taught them the utter futility of that scheme, claiming a right to the same protection of our Why sir, in the last Legislature of this state, it ndustry, which is extended to the slave-breeding industry of the South.

Resolved, That before the constituted authorties of our country, can deny the Constitution- nine months' law and extending the rights of al power of Congress, to pass laws for the pro- suffrage to our colored brethren. One of them tection of the honest industry of the Northern introduced a bill to repeal the nine months' law, States, they must repeal the law, which pro- but never called it up for further action, and this tects by a positive prohibition, the industry of was all that was done by those members in favor

cating drinks, as tending powerfully to harden Senator of the U.S. Senate, notwithstanding he heart, and to alienate the affections from that they knew he as a member of the Senate, voted which is lovely and good, and consequently to strengthen and perpetuate that which is evil; we will in all our travels, give a preference to press. So signally has that scheme failed, it is temperance hotels, over those where intoxica- believed that there was not a single candidate ting liquors are sold.

The foregoing report and resolutions, having been largely discussed, and fully considered by the Convention, were adopted unanimously, resolution.

On motion of H. P. Bennet. Resolved, That to oppose slavery morally, speaking against it as a sin in the sight of

On motion of R. W. Withrow, Resolved, 'That this Convention recommend females in this place and vicinity, that they form themselves into a society, to be called the anti-slavery societies is, to combine the efforts Salem Female Anti-slavery Society; in order to, their more efficient action and extensive influence in promoting the cause.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Protectionist and

Philanthropist. THOMAS MAXWELL, President. JONATHAN SWAIN; Secr'y.

> For the Philanthropist. POLITICS.

Albany, N. Y., December 25, 1840. To REV. JOHN RANKIN:

Sir,-I have a long time witnessed your zeal nd devotion to the cause of the slave; but with pain I observed your course during the late canvass. Under the circumstances of the case, you deemed it your duty to vote for a slaveholder. The last Philanthropist contains a communication from you from which I am led to hope that you intend hereafter to pursue a different course.

You say: "Let Abolitionists, as other citizens, attend conventions for nominating candidates. If the several parties nominate men favorable to liberty, then let Abolitionists vote according to their predilections for party. But, if one party nomnate pro-slavery candidates, and the other antislavery, then let Abolitionists vote for the antislavery candidate without respect to party. If both parties nominate pro-slavery candidates, then let Abolitionists either nominate one of their own, or withdraw from the polls, as most expedient. To this course I now pledge myself, and hope that other Abolitionists will do the We must come together on some comnon ground if we would succeed in our enter-

"If the Whigs abuse their power as the Democrats have done, let us unite every possible and

lawful effort to put them out of power." I said I was led to hope that you intended to pursue a different course, for it is possible that hus to make ourselves partakers of its sins; or the last sentence may so qualify your pledge, to promote by efficient means the diffusion of that you may deem it your duty under certain has now become a national party. Their poli-Resolved. That entertaining these views, of cy on the slave, as well as other questions, must the evils and the sin of slavery, of our own par- be defined; and the principles put forth by the ticipation in sustaining it, and of the means by general government, will be maintained by the state governments where the Whigs are in the be speedily accomplished, the path of duty is ascendant. That the policy of Gen. Harrison's plain before us, and not to walk in it would be administration, on the question of slavery, will be Southern we cannot doubt, if he regard the Resolved, That in the opinion of this Con- wishes of his distinguished friends at the North has repudiated the doctrines of Abolitionists greatest wickedness that ever disgraced human and has pledged the Northern Whigs to "join in nature, or called for the avenging judgments of friendly communion with the Whigs of the South on the subject of slavery." Whigs of the North can do nothing to abolish slavery, even in the District of Columbia, without dissolving the union of the Whig party, it is vain to look to them for any decisive act on the subject. They may admit the right of petition on this as other subjects; but this question does not concern Abolitionists more than others. We seek higher objects. The Whigs can give us nothing more.

On the other hand, with the defeat of Mr. Van Buren, the Democrats are released from their obligation to oppose Abolition, and are at liberty to act, in any particular state, as the interests of their party in that state may make it expedient. That the Democratic party treat us at the present time, with quite as much respect if the Whigs "abuse their power," they must be put out, and as "every lawful effort to put them out of power" must be used, you may deem it tion, as well as in relation to the cause general- expedient to unite with the Democrats for that lv. and recommend said paper to the liberal sup- purpose. This change effected, if the Democrats again abuse their power, Abolitionists must be called upon to unite again with the Whigs to our part, in sustaining the Executive Commit- put out the Democrats. Hence, change, change tee of the State Society, in the execution, of an will continue to be as it has ever been, the orefficient plan of operations, calculated to diffuse der of the day, without securing the abolition Perhaps, however, you intend to carry out the

opposed to slavery in the abstract, constitutes Resolved. That John Hughs, Wm. Smith, one an "anti-slavery man," it will be difficult at slavery cause. Would you adhere to the questioning system, and support him who answered favorably? The experience of the is believed there were as many as twenty members who while candidates, in answer to our questions, stated that they were in favor of the of these two propositions. Every one of them Resolved, That regarding the use of intoxi- however voted for Nathaniel P. Tallmadge for for the infamous bill giving post-masters throughout the Union, a censorship over the questioned at the last election.

Would you require a candidate to pledge himsell to do all he can constitutionally to abolish slavery? If so, you will require acts from him with the exception of one dissenting vote to one which will cause his expulsion from the party to which he has been attached. If he he a member of your state legislature, you would require him to vote for none but a thorough going abolitionist for U. S. Senator. If a member of God; while we sustain it politically, by support. Congress, he must not vote for a slaveholder for dence in the power and potency of truth, when ing pro-slavery men, and slaveholders as candi-brought to bear upon the conscience through dates for the highest office in our gift, is a gross these occasions, he would be denounced and

De you contend that you have provided for the case supposed, by advising "abolitionists as another column of our Convention at Columbus, other citizens, to attend nominating conventhe philosophy of in conventions is this-they are composed of men holding the same political opinions, who meet to select persons to represent those principles. In such conventions there are no contests about principles, but about men, and those who attend them implicitly agree to yield their personal preferences to the will of the majority, and are considered honorably bound to support the candidate nominated. The finger of scorn and contempt would be pointed to that man, who after having attended a nominating convention of one party, should afterwards vote 481,) is 17,706: in Maine, (population, 500, for the candidate of another party.

Abolitionism as a principle enters not into the creed of either the whig or democratic party. It is believed that in no instance has a politicalmeeting of either of these parties, ever passed a resolution declaring slavery to be an evil, or that it ought to be immediately abolished. And sir, should you attend a nominating convention and endeavor to procure the nomination of riety of soil and climate which is in her possession, in a an abolitionist, as such, you would probably be told that you were in a democratic or whig, (as the case might be,) and not in an abolition meeting. But suppose you should succeed in nomi- deal out to all with a prodigal, nay liberal hand, her vanating a nominal abolitionist. Would any thing in reality be gained to the anti-slavery cause? He would owe his allegiance to the party that nominated and elevated him, and would feel under obligation to party on all political questions.

You say that, "if one party nominate proslavery candidates, and the other anti-slavery, then let abolitionists vote for the anti-slavery candidates without respect of party. If both parties nominate pro-slavery candidates, then let abolitionists either nominate candidates of their own or withdraw from the polls, as is most ex- ency in the lumber market. And pedient." Here you take true ground so far as you make the slave question the greatest political question. You would merge all others in this. Even a loco-foco, if an abolitionist, would receive your vote while you would withhold it from a whig who was one! True, you would attend a nominating convention and endeavor to secure the nomination of a whig-abolitionist, (white-black-bird.) Now, sir, would it not be well to "let the dead bury their dead," and abolitionists, instead of dancing attendance on whigh or democratic nominating conventions, go forward and nominate men known to be true to the cause of the slave and equal rights. About seven thousand men, at the late presidential election, declared in favor of the latter course. They cannot go back. They have nailed their flag to the mast, and have pledged to each other and to the world their "sacred honor" never to disband, till "liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." Here sir, is "common ground" where whigs and democrats may "come together." Here they may forget the minor questions of Tariff, Bank and Sub-treasury, and go for the one of infinitely more importance,-the inalienable rights of man If all the professed friends of the slave would come on this "common ground," they are even now sufficiently numerous to ensure "success to their enterprise." We now hold the balance of power in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. Can any party hope to succeed without these? Or could there be any loubt of the success of a party that could b sure of these states? Let abolitionists unite on the only "common ground," that making of abolition the paramount question, and demonstrate at the next election, that the political party which shall hereafter adopt our principles, (and they are purely democratic,) and our candidates. (honest, capable and faithful to the constitution.) will be sure of success, and it will not take a prophet to predict, with great probability, that ere long we shall have a President who will use his official influence against slavery.

Dear sir, we need your name and influence in favor of independent anti-slavery nominations. Your devotion to the cause of the oppressed has caused you much suffering and la bor. You consider slavery the greatest evil and the curse of our nation: and if you cannot give up all other political questions for its removal, how can we expect others will do so, whose moral perceptions are not so clear as your own?

That the God whom we serve may lead us into the way of all truth, is the prayer of your obedient servant, L. P. Noble.

MARRIED, on the 12th November, at the parish church, Preston, William Stewardson, of Tarleton, to Miss Eleanor Raiph, of Preston .- Twenty-seven years ago this couple had intended to be married, and repaired to the church for that purpose, but were prevented by the fath-Mr. Stewardson afterward married; but becoming a widower, he offered his hand and heart, to his first love, and was again accepted by her; the fair one having lived, up to the day of her marriage, in a state of single blessedness .- [Halifax Guardian.

TRIALS NEEDFUL .- Something must be left as a test of the loyalty of the heart: in Paradise, the Tree-in Isreal, a Cauaanite-and in us, Temptation .- Cecil. Despise no enemy becaus he seems weak; the fly and

locust have done more hurt than bears and lions ever did. CHANGE OF OPINION .-- He that never changes any of his opinions, never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who was never wise enough to find out any mistakes in himself, is a man that ought to have neither respect

Ropert Walsh Esq for many years the distinguised editor of the National Gazette, but who has been for the last few years in Europe has in press "Sketches of the Most Eminent Living Personages in France." It will be published in a few weeks.

A Profitable Prison .- Governor Shannon, in his lat message to the Legislature of Ohio, gives the annexed account of the Sate Penitentiary :

It appears to be conducted prosperously, by its present The total cash receipts for the year ending November 30th, are stated at \$44,000. Total cash pay ments, \$27,000. The entire of the earnings of the stution during the year amount to \$52,000 which is nett of \$25,000 above all expenditures for superinten dence, and so forth. The number of convicts on the 30th November was 488. But four deaths have occurred during the year,

Dwarfs and Giants .- The celebrated Polish dwarf, weighed only a pound at birth, and nine trade of Maryland. pounds at five years of age, when he was 22 inches in height, passed at that period into the service of Stanislaus, King of Poland, and became that monarch's favorite. Ten years afterwards he had attained the height of 29 inches, but he then began to pine, and died in 1763, at twenty-two, with all the marks of premature old age. Bebe's parents were of the ordinary size. They carried him in his Christening in a plate, and cradled him in a

Borwalfeki attained the height of 28 inches. He married at twenty two, and his wife is said to have presented him with several well made and full grown children. His parents were above the ordinary size.

St. Hiliare, a French author, who has recently written on this subject, estimates the height of Goliah at 9 feet, cap included; and he observes that modern giants have attained about the same altitude. The greatest lation the next ten years, if slavery be conaverage stature of any whole people is said to be six feet and an inch, which is the Patagonian case. The Esquimaux and Boschima (an Ethiopian tribe) are set down 14 feet, as the minimum of the human race. Both ants and dwarfs are almost invariably imbecile, and die

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday Morning, January 27, 1841.

We call attention to the vivid description in The roads were so exceedingly bad, and the weather so unpropitious every way, that we feared the meeting would prove a failure; but according to our correspondent, it must have been one among the most powerful anti-slavery meetings ever held in the state. Other duties prevented our attendance.

MANUFACTURES.

Number of persons engaged in manufacture and trade in New Hampshire, (population, 284,-796,) 21,673: Indiana, (population, 683,314,) 20,009: Ohio, (population, 1,515,695,) 650, 071: Georgia, (population, 618,166,) 8,300.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, thus speaks of the resources of the South. "The staple productions of the world belong to the South-and if she wisely avail herself of the great va-

greater degree we believe, than any other section of the Injon, she is destined, ere long, to be the most enterprising and wealthy portion of the confederacy—a mart where men of trade 'will' always 'congregate.' She will luable and various products, and while benefiting them she will enrich herself.

Her Cottons are superior to all others, and form a sta-ple basis, which will attract capital to her from almost

Her tobacco is as rich to her as the opium to the East, and will continue to increase in value.

Her vineyards may be made as profitable to her as thos Her sugar plantations will soon be more fruitful and rofitable than those of the West Indies.

Her immense forests in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, will always give her a decided ascend-Her silk establishments will, at a remote day, in their

excel them in the manufacture and culture of this valuable fabric." world belong to the South; there is something dulged in by the various speakers. Even the more necessary to the accumulation of wealth. Bible argument on both sides of the question There must be, enterprise, economy, skill, and

soil is very apt to prove a curse. One fact will show how it is, that these grand the South. Georgia, is more than seven times we insert a sketch of the concluding part of it, its favor, and to its repeal." as large as Massachusetts, and has about the as furnished in the Journal. same number of inhabitants. The statistics of the former state in relation to the manufacture of

cotton, are as follows: Cotton manufactories, No. of persons employed, 333 Value of manufactured articles, \$184,342 Capital invested. 188,333

In Massachusetts: Number of cotton manufactories, 20,929 " persons employed, Value of manufact'd articles, \$16,578,123 Capital invested. 18,079,099. Other manufactures in like proportion.

This shows who are enriched by the staple vert her slaves into freemen, and introduce machinery, and she may justly rejoice in her abundant resources.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

In 1800, the white population of the District of Columbia, was 10,066; free colored, 783; slaves, 3,244. In 1840, free white population, 30,657; free persons of color, 8,361; slaves, 4.694. The slaves in 1800, compared with the whites were about one-third; in 1840, about oneseventh. During the last ten years, there has been a decrease in the slave-population, of about been a decrease in the slave-population, of about it is a necessary element in the constitution of civil soci 1,400; owing doubtless to the abolition-agitation ety. The friends of the law of 1833 do not seek to agiin Congress.

The population of Delaware is now 78,120, showing an increase the last ten years of 1,381. The total number of free white persons is 58,-581, being an increase of about 1,000 since the last census. There are but 2,622 slaves in the state, showing a decrease in ten years of 693. slavery, said Mr. C., was not the cause of their pros White persons over 20 unable to read and write, 5.291, or about one for every eleven, - worse than in any state whose statistics of education have been noticed in this paper.

In Kentucky, from 1820 to 1830 the slaves increased 44,618. During the last ten years, avowal of it gentlemen stood alone, and in opposition to the increase has been only 1,400;-the whole number reported for taxation, being 166,616. Doubtless, the law prohibiting slave-importation, has had much to do with holding in check this population-but exportation to the South, here, as in other states, has been far more

Maryland .- Population in 1830, 446,913: 1840, 467,567. Increase, about 20,000. This increase is confined to the city of Baltimore. In the State, there has been an absolute decrease of population. Of the above, 61,939 are free the latter. Its introduction also drives out the mechanical and the latter. blacks, showing a slight decrease since 1830; and 89,719 slaves, showing a decrease of 13, 159 in the last ten years. Not only then has the natural increase of over a hundred thousand slaves, but 13,000 of the original stock, been sold to the South-for in this way, we presume, the population has been chiefly diminished. Here are data, imperfect to be sure, for calculating the number of victims in the domestic slave-

North Carolina .- From 1820 to 1830 the total increase of population in North Carolina, was 99,641. Increase in that period of white population, 59,057: of slaves, 40,504. An abstract of the census for 1840, shows a total increase, during the last ten years, of only 18,469. perished in embryo, lost in the luxury and indolence perished in embryo. White increase, 14,455: slave increase, 1,316: free colored, 3,181.

For a state to stand still in our republic, is in fact, to reirograde. The states just mentioned will show an absolute decrease of popu-

tinued White population of North Carolina, 487,298; slaves, 246,917; free colored, 22,724;-total, 756.939.

A friend has furnished us with the following with regard to

South Carolina. "According to the American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowlas follows,-

1800. 1810. 18: 945 501 415 116 50 581,185 146,151 196,365 50 110,401

Whites and free 199,440 218,750 244,266 265,784 From the above table it appears that the rate of increase of population has been very near the following rate per cent.

1800 to 1810, 1810 to 1820, 1820 to 1830. W's. &f'e. col'd. 10 Whole number, 21 The reported census for 1840 makes the

whole population 594,438, being an inbelieved, reposing in perfect peace, both at home tures." A pregnant suggestion, by the way. and abroad, and desolated by neither plague, postilence nor famine, ever presented the like. at great length. Let those more immediately and more deeply interested in these things, think, and then make wise provision for the coming time."

It will be found, we doubt not, that there has been an absolute decrease of white popu-

DEBATES IN THE KENTUCKY LEGIS-LATURE.

the repeal of the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves. It was under discussion nearly a week, and excited proworks, vie in beauty, durability and productiveness, with found interest. In the course of the debate, any quarter of the Globe-if, indeed, the South do not the whole subject of slavery, as a moral and political question, came under notice, and unlimi-Grant, that the staple productions of the ted freedom of remark in regard to it, was inappears to have been presented. The speeches free labor, without the last of which, the others are generally said to have been very eloquent cannot exist; and without all of which, a rich and masterly. We could wish they might be fully reported.

In addition to what was given of Mr. Bulstaple productions enrich other states rather than lock's speech in the last number of our paper, er country, were opposed to the law, they were now in

> "Mr. B. showed clearly that the effect of the repeal of the law of 1833 would be to inundate the State with the refuse negroes of the south. Mississippi, which is largey indebted to us, would pour forth her worthless slaves by thousands and tens of thousands upon our soil. The value of the produce of the country would be returned to us in negroes there being no money in the lower country to purchase it; while at least one million of dollars, due to Louisville merchants in slave States, and which they cannot at present collect, would be brought into Kentucky in cast off and worthless slaves. Louisville, the ommercial metropolis of the State, would then become a slave market second only to the District of Columbia while the clanking of chains, forged for human limbs, would be heard daily in our streets.

> Mr. B. further urged, that to repeat this law now buld be suicidal to our best interests; because, that before the people of the State could instruct their representatives to replace the law upon the statute book, Kenpopulation of the southern States.

Tuesday, January 5th, Mr. C. M. Clay spoke for an hour and a half with great force and clearness. He dwelt at some length on the said, is deliberate and self-possessed; his style, our concurrence; we have the evil, but cannot abate it, perspicuous, chaste, and polished.

"The question, said Mr. Clay, is to repeal the law of 1833, a law that has been in force seven years. Its action has been found to be beneficial. Its friends have never become dissatisfied with it. Gentlemen say that this is a question which should not be agitatedought not to be discussed. They would, however, carry out their measures—they would beg the question.— They would persuade us that slavery is a blessing; that stitution of civil socitate the question of slavery; they merely wish to maintain the settled policy of the State on this subject.

The gentlemen on the other side of the question have ing cited the examples of history to sustain their position. Mr. C. said he was ready to retrace history on the subject as far as any gentlemen. He then alluded very happily to the consequences of slavery to the republic of Sparta; and to the empire of Assyria. If slavery had existed in some of the most flourishing nations of the earth.

"If slavery be a blessing, said Mr. C., and necessary the existence of civil society, then it follows that the laws of the United States and of other civilized nations against the African slave trade, making it piracy, ought to be repealed. But this was a new doctrine; in the the opinions of civilized nations generally.

Mr. Clay is in error. It is not a new doctrine. Messrs. Calhoun, McDuffie, Pickens, Stanly, and other southern politicians have again and again maintained that slavery was a ted. Few in number compared with the white blessing; and so too, have distinguished literary population, they could do no harm, were they men, and influential presses in the South.

"Having showed the law of 1833 to be constitutional, Mr. C. then discussed the question of the expediency of its repeal, as contemplated by the bill before the Hou Slave labor and white labor, he said, cannot mix; the introduction of slave labor invariably drives out white labor; while the former is much less productive than ical trades, for which employments slaves are not fitted." Sentiments, as just as they are important.

"Mr. C. discoursed handsomely on the benefits of the ct of 1833 to Kentucky. He also remarked very justly on the deleterious effects of slavery upon literature Shall I be compelled, said Mr. Clay, to contrast the in tellectual developement of the free and slave States ?-In romance, where are our Irvings and Coopers?--in poetry, where are our Percivals, Hallecks, and others not ess eminent? In science, where are our Franklins, our Hares, our Fultons, and our Sillimans ? Kents and Storys, in law? Our very school books are of New England manufacture. I might ask of the ith, as the English reviewer did of America-"who reads an American book?" "Tis true, that in law and nship, we have acquired some eminence. The extraordinary excitements which are continually applied to the practitioners of the law, and politicians more especially, have forced up in those hot-beds of mental developement sufficient specimens of splendid genius, to nake us the more regret that so much mind should have

These bold declarations in a state, whose children are peculiarly distinguished by statepride, and sensitiveness to every thing affecting their reputation for genius and intelligence, indicate no small amount of moral courage in Mr. Clay.

The following paragraph is significant enough.

Mr. Clay spoke at length, and with great eloquence and orce. The tendency of events in the civilized world is o force home the consideration of the subject upon us. Kentucky will be forced to take a stand. 1, said Mr. C. am a conservative; I stand by the Constitution. edge, the population of South Carolina has been C. Calhoun, doubtless meditate a separation of the Union. The called convention of the slaveholding States, and other Southern movements justify this opinion. In and other Southern movements justify this opinion. In such a crisis will Kentucky go in for a Southern union, with the North, backed by the whole civilized Europe against ner! I, said mr. c., go in for the imaging of the Union. Let the South do what she will, let Kentucky stand by the Union. I hope, said Mr. C., that Kentucky will stand as she is, in behalf of the Union, in behalf of human Eligible and in the Eligible behalf of human liberty, and in behalf of her own self-

January 6th, Mr. McHenry spoke in favor of a repeal of the law, on the ground of its un- benefit by, or wanted a repeal of, the law of '33. He constitutionality. He made some forcible remarks, however, "on the difficulties that surround the abstraci question of slavery, and the arguments in its favor drawn from the scripcrease of a little more than 24 per cent., or tures, showing that such arguments avail little, 13,243, since 1830. To what cause can these as they cut both ways unless we can show that astounding results be attributed? No state, it is one race is the favored race meant in the scrip-

Mr. J. P. Hardin, of Nelson, spoke in reply,

"The general tenor of his speech conveyed an impres sion that he considered the repeal bill, if carried, would cause the State to be mundated with the refuse slaves of other States, and would drive out the white laboring population—the yeomanry of the State; thereby placing Kentucky on a footing with the slave States where the black population predominates; whereas, the law of 1833 is calculated not only to keep the black population from augmenting, while the white laboring population increased, but ultimately to admit of the gradual reduction, if not final extinction, of the negro race in the State,-These are the impressions of the tendency of the law of The following extracts we make from his words, and must be taken as a necessary conclusion, '33 made by Mr. Hardin's speech, in substance, but not sketches published in the Louisville Journal, adapted to the limits of a letter, without any intention of and the Louisville Advertiser, of proceedings field of argument, not only in support of the law of 1833, in the Kentucky Legislature, on the question of but in answer to the objections urged by its opponents, it would be impossible in a short compass to give a satisfactory summary of its remarks. It is, however, but justice to say, that the party with which he acts consider his speech an able effort, and one which does him great

Mr. Crenshaw obtained the floor at half past 4, but it was then so late that he suggested the propriety of ad-journing, which was concurred in and the Committee ose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. January 7th, Mr. Crenshaw proceeded to ad

dress the chair, in opposition to the repeal. "After some preliminary remarks, he referred to obser vations which had been made by gentlemen advocating the repeal, to the effect that the delegation from the Green River country, in 1833, with the approbation of their constituents, had strenuously opposed the passage of the law now sought to be repealed; and he contended that, although, at that time, the people of the Green Riv-

And this too, notwithstanding abolitionists have done so much to cause a retrogression of sentiment in the slave states on the subject of

"Mr. C. then referred to the arguments on the Federal Constitution and the State Constitution; and in discussing this branch of the subject, touched upon the importance gained by the abolition question in consequence of bolitionists being denied the right of petition; as it was his belief that, had they been granted that right and met in free and open discussion, they would have been rendered utterly insignificant."

We admire Mr. Crenshaw's manliness, howver much we may discret from him views of what might have been the results of the liberal policy he would sanction.

"Mr. C. next took up the question of slavery and the arguments of "divine right" urged in its defence; and having freely dwelt upon the merits of the question, defined his own position to be this:-that he general question of slavery. His manner, it is considered, placed in those circumstances which manner it right. Slavery had been inflicted on her without without inflicting upon ourselves a greater evil. Although opposed to slavery in the abstract, he was for it under particular circumstances. This is the precise

> Of course, there are no circumstances in which a man can be placed, which can justify him in committing a wrong. If it be wrong at all for one man to reduce another man to slavery-to hold him as absolute property, it is rong always, under all possible circumstances. But, were this not true, Mr. C. could not point to any thing in the condition of things in Kentucky, which would warrant the enslavement of 166,000 human beings. Slavery has not been inflicted on them "without" their "concurrence." In 1790, there were but about 12000 slaves in the state. Why were not laws passed then to prevent an increase of the evil? Why? Simply because the people of Kentucky wanted slaves to break up the new soil. The evil has grown upon them, with their "concurrence."

> And it exists now by their will, and not by force of any necessity. Comparatively "intelligent and virtuous," the slaves would do themselves or any body else, no harm, if emancipamischievously disposed. Emancipated on the soil, the Commonwealth would lose nothing in them which it now possesses. Their value consists simply in the labor they are able to perform. If emancipated, this labor would not be lost, but increased. For, freedom awakes new energies, augments the ability, and stimulates the disposition, to work hard.

This is not all. While their labor would be ecured, and secured too under happier auspices, to the state, the bar to the influx of free labor from abroad would be removed. In ten years, Kentucky would show as many white as colored working men; and energies now lying dormant for want of an adequate supply of labor, called into life by the new system, would have pushed her forward with a rapidity, unsurpassed by the onward march of the most prosperous of the free states.

The following paragraph is particularly worthy of notice.

"As it cannot be expected that the whole of Mr. C's. emarks can be noticed in the limits presented in this leter, I shall only state, in substance, one or two more of the principal positions he maintained. One was, that Southern slaveholders are opposed to slavery in the abstract, and that they are only favorable to it under cirnumstances. Another, that if Kentucky, as a border State, in the event of nullification, was obliged to choose between an alliance with the North or the South, she nd and contrasted the condition of the free States them, she will not be unprotected—the sympathies of the North are with her."

Mr. Crenshaw's speech is spokenof, as beng one of great ability.

January 8th, Mr. Davidson spoke on the

"He would come at once to the real question at issue things before the law of '33 existed, what the state of the country at the time the law was passed, and what now is he condition of the State resulting from that law. He State at these three periods, with reference to the stave population. Here Mr. D. drew a vivid picture of former cenes, and contrasted them with scenes of domestic peace and happiness now prevailing, when slaves are eated more as members of a family than as objects of traffic. He contended that it was an unfounded assertion that the country South of the Green River would flourishing and happy beyond precedent under the benign influence of that law. Peace, happiness and confidence No female in that country dreamed of fear, or dreaded rudeness; no bars or locks were needed to guard from weard in the fields which surround their homes,"

from the Scriptures, Mr. D. said without going into the commonwealth of which he makes his boast, merits of such arguments, he hoped colonization was capable of removing the cause of disputation, and that the day was not far distant when the country would be relieved from the curse of a slave population-a curse which the Divine will had permitted, no doubt, for some wish to be misunderstood. The ground he took was wish to be misunderstood. The ground he took was this, the Mosaic law sanctioned the institution of slavewhen that curse would be removed.

It is a pity that any honest mind should be abused by this scheme of colonization. Why should a Kentucky statesman be so anxious to hold them as an inheritance for their children—as a get rid of the laboring population of that state?

The propriet the element of the state is it to question the divine right? It is a right re-Emancipate the slaves on the soil, and you at cognised in the whole plan of the creation, for wiset once put a stop to white emigration. At the purposes than we can fathom. It has been recognised in same time, the rush of free laborers, mechannishes examples innumerable. [Here Mr. C. mentionics and artisans from abroad would be so great, ed many.] that in the course of ten years, the colored race ple of many other countries: admit the fact-yet would scarcely be felt as an inconvenience by does not interfere with the divine right. There are many even the most prejudiced among you.

Mr. Davidson continued.

"A gentleman who had voted for his election had askits favor, and were equally strenuous in their opposition money in anticipation of the repeal, to go to the South veys—the white population, the yeomanry of the country, once its pride and its strength—the sons of pioneers

But even if it were desirable at the present moment, is driven to the far west, exiles from their native State, it practicable to rid the State of what once the land of the free and the home of the brave.' "Mr. D. then adverted to the oath which had been

After some little excitement, Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor and spoke for about an hour.

"He quoted and ridiculed the effects attributed to slavery by the gentleman from Logan; and then made some happy and pointed allusions to the commencement of Mr. Davidson's speech in which, as he had spoken of the glorious achievements of times past, the roar of the cannon interrupted him, but did not seem to remind him that it was not heroes from Rhode Island, Massachusetts or Connecticut, or any part of the North, who had won that glorious victory which the roar of that cannon was commemorating; but a Commander who was himself a slaveholder, and whose gallant army was composed of the sons of slaveholders.

Yes, and of free colored men, whom Mr. Calhoun would have consigned to endless slavery. Has Mr. C. never read of the thanks publicly bestowed by General Andrew Jackson, on his colored troops, for their bravery at the battle of New Orleans?

"In allusion to the manner in which gentlemen in this debate had spoken of slavery, Mr. Calhoun said, if it ever should so happen that the speech delivered yesterday by the gentleman from Barren should be published, would venture to say that compared with it no Abolition speech ever delivered by the most violent abolitionist, could be found to go half so far in favor of abolition as that very speech of the gentleman from Barren went. It was no longer to be disguised that there was a majorty in that House who considered slavery a great evil and a great curse. He looked upon it, that the sentiment of bolition -- he did not use the term offensively, but in the ecceptation received before it was adopted by fanatics-he looked upon it that the sentiment of abolition was in the ascendency in the House and in the country.'

After some thrusts at the doctrine, that the legislature ought to lose no time in cavilling about what was constitutional and what was not, but leave that to the superior courts-he remarked, that in the "Court of Appeals there is already a teacher of Abolition, and it is time for the people to know it; it is time for the people to know the arguments propounded by their representatives in this House, against slavery .-They shall know it, and they may judge for themselves."

"Mr. C. next alluded to the sons of Virginia of '98 and '99 now in the House, advocating doctrines contrary to those supported by their fathers; and made a very fine allusion to the difficulties which he himself had to mount in life, as a refutation of the argument that to e born and reared in a slave population was inimical honorable enterprise or success in life. He called upon the gentleman [Mr. C. M. Clay,] who had made use of the argument, to go to his favorite State of Ohio and produce there the superiors of our Bibbs, our Rowans, your Marshalls, and a host of other Kentuckians transcendant in the career of intellectual distinction.

He also denied that there was the superior of Kentucky in the mechanical arts, or agricultural improvementsand instanced the county of Fayette which a gentleman La Fayette] who had travelled more in this country and reign countries than any other man he had ever met, had pronounced to be unequalled in beauty and unrivalled in fertility and improvement."

January 9th, Mr. Calhoun resumed. . After arguing the alleged unconstitutionality of the law, he said-

"He would add a few words on the policy as it now stands. The law was obviously at war with the best in-terests of the State, as understood by the framers of the Constitution. Was it not the policy of the State, then to encourage immigration? The same policy which then could not hesitate which to prefer when she looked existed in regard to this State, had also actuated the framers of the federal Constitution, and such men as Washwith that of the slave States; and if Southern men will ington, Madison, and Grayson, to refrain from interfer-fall out with Kentucky because she will not unite with ing with the slave-trade. When the question was press-ed upon them in the Convention, they did not disregard for they can argue from opposite premises, and yet draw the policy of the Western and Southern States, where the self-same conclusion. This indeed, may be a master

it was considered necessary to preserve the institutions of slavery. They took it into consideration that the fi-nest portion of the globe was then a wilderness, and that every facility was necessary to bring it into cultivationeven to the adoption of those means which slavery offered. This was the policy which influenced them to postpone till the year 1808 any prohibition interfering the facts of the case as to what was the condition of with the subject. It was their calculation that by that period the increase of population and emigration from older states would enable the slave States to advance with sufficient rapidity to admit of being left to the exercise of their own individual sovereignty on the point-provided they did not clash with the Federal Constitu-

A severe remark is necessary here. It is a gross libel on the characters of Washington and Madison to say, that they refrained from interference with the slave-trade. Does not Mr. knew the contrary to be the fact. That country was Calhoun know, that the great opponent of that clause of our constitution which tolerated the in domestic servants reigned throughout that region now. slave-trade till 1808, was Virginia? That he who denounced most unqualifiedly this wicked thefit; no sound of the lash or shrick of the victim was clause, was Col. Mason of Virginia? That the venerated Madison was utterly hostile to one Well-proofs are certainly multiplying upon moment's longer continuance of the slave-trade? us. that abolitionists have not made the condi- That one of the chief arguments used in the tion of the stare worse. Despite their fanatical Convention of 1787, by the delegation of Virefforts, things in our sister state are beginning ginia, against the obnoxious clause, was, that to wear a brighter aspect. May we not sup- the new states that were growing up in the west pose, too, that the facts, their movements have were greedy for slaves, and would find but too developed, the doctrines of human liberty they ready a supply in Georgia and South Carolina, have brought out in bold relief, and the univer- if the slave-trade were longer allowed? That, sal excitement on the question of slave." ere- at every stage through which this provision was ated by them, have, on the whole, been rather carried, until it was finally matured, Virginia resalutary than otherwise? We just throw out corded her vote in the negative? Let him look the idea for the consideration of the reflecting. at the sadison papers, and he will see how "In glancing at the "divine right" of slavery, argued grievously he has slandered the sons of that

Mr. Calhoun proce. ded.

"Much has been said on the other side against my sentiments on the abstract subject of stavery. He did not wish to be misunderstood. The ground he took was In the 25th chapter of Leviticus, we bild the raelites authorized not only to buy the heathen hato bondage, but also to purchase the children of the stranger sojourning amongst themselves and born in the land, and The gentleman from Fayette contended that slavery proved a curse to the Jews and to the peoother things permitted by the Great Creator of the verse which, according to our confined understandings, appear no less difficult to reconcile than the abstract right slavery. He would ask the gentleman from Barren, who had drawn such high-wrought pictures of the crueled him to go for the the repeal: he refused. The gen- ties inflicted by man on his fellow man, had it never octleman regretted his refusal because he was gathering curred to him that throughout the world-in the air we breathe-in the earth we tread upon-in the stream, and purchase slaves to stock his farm. Another hoped and the ocean—the strife is never ceasing of one living the bill would pass, and the good old times recur when thing preying upon another—subduing or being sub-a Kentuckian could go to Virginia and buy up negro dued! Even among intellectual beings, this strife for children, and, on his return, sell what he did not want mastery is no less a part of their nature than it is for the to the negro dealer at an advanced price. Repeal the bird of the air, the fish of the sea, or the beast of the aw of '33 and what would be the effect? Ages to forest, to prey upon its fellow being. Man, like the income would feel it. The gentleman from Breckenridge ferior animals, preys upon man; yet who dares to dispute says he goes for slavery in the abstract. Perhaps he the eternal wisdom which, for its own wise purposes, wishes to legislate alone. The only object he can have has so constructed him? If any gentleman can, in spite in view, is, one day or other to stand on his plantation of facts as they exist, deny what is called the divine right in the midst of a host of slaves, monarch of all he sur- of slavery, let him, with equal reason, avow that he calls

pronounce a curse and an evil? Among our white population, the slaveholders do not amount to more than one in every ten. We have a slave population of some characterized as a test oath, and showed how fittle would be the objection to it on the part of the real emigrant—

160,000, and although the slave owners are so few, this and that it was only an annoyance to the noble Virginian with his hundreds of half-fed negroes imported on specslaves, to pay this sixteen millions to those who do? It can't be done. We have this slave population, and we must keep it. What else can we do with it? If we could even pay for them and turn them loose, would that be better han keeping them under the restraints of slavery? What prospect is there, then, that the day shall ever arrive when he aspirations of the gentleman from Jefferson, [Mr. Bullock | shall be realized, and "the proud ship of the Republic, freighted with the last targo of American slaves, shall spread her sails for Liberia!" He will never see that day-we shall never see it-it will never come. If the day did come when we could place all our negro population on the shores of Africa, what would be their condition contrasted with their condition now !-Would the friends of sentimental humanity have reason to congratulate themselves on being the authors of that What is the condition of the negro in his native country ! Is it superior to his condition here? Examine into the facts, and you will find that there is more humanity in rescuing him from his own savage race, than n returning him to the country where his race is indigenons. Have we not the authority of Jefferson for the assertion that the slave trade rescued the negro from savage slavery, and that his removal to ameliorated slavery was

blessing? Under the auspices of that slavery, this country has become what it is. Slavery from the sadiest records of history, existed in every country that ever pretended be great. All history bears out the assertion that slavery had its origin in humanity.

Mr. C. then dwelt upon the growing hostility to slavery and its probable effects upon Kentucky; the agitaof the question of emancipation in Great Britain for 30 years; the spirit of abolition which has prevailed in England for the last four years, and its spreading influence as now felt in our Northern States; the danger of such excitements upon the stability of the Union; the spicidal policy of Kentucky separating herself from the South, which is her staple market and the staff of her dependance. He alluded to the possible emergency talked of by the gentleman from Barren, when she might be driven for protection to appeal to the North; but contended that when Kentucky could bring herself to rely upon any protection but that of her own right arm, she wou cease to be worthy of the name she bears,'

Some little sparring took place at the close of Mr. C.'s speech between him and Mr. Clay .-The committee then took a recess. In the afternoon. Mr. Hardin spoke about an hour.

"With much shrewdness, attacking the inconsistencies f the speakers who had introduced the repeal bill, His main argument was substantially the same as that already gone over by the supporters of the law of '33, It is therefore unnecessary to state in detail what he said; but a few of his antitherical allusions to the inconsistencies of gentlemen on the other side may not prove unineresting to your readers.

He said the different reasons given for the repeal of the law of 33 were very curious when contrasted. gentleman from Breckenridge told us that slaves are not persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The persons, nutrattee the persons, and gentleman from Ohio says slaves are persons, and flesh and blood like ourselves, therefore he goes for rearriving at the same conclusion by divergent roads. One ays slavery is a blessing, therefore he goes for the repeal. The gentleman from Breckenridge is so fond of the blessing that he wants a vast increase of it; the gentleman from Ohio casts such a longing eye upon what he thinks a great curse that he covets a great deal more of

t. One is so hungry for the unctuous blessing of slavery, that he is ready to gulp it down whole, as a sweet orsel, the other is so fond of exciting his palate with what he louthes and detests, that he is ready to make a large swallow of it and cry out "do give us more." The entleman from Breckenridge actually finds benevolence n a slave ship, and out of the abundance of his hu namity would perpetuate the chains of his fellow man. One would think you might as well look for snow in Junevolence in a slave ship or for humanity in the chains of the slave. The gentleman from Ohio just as fond of swallowing what he loaths and detests as the gentleman from Brecker ridge is of gulping down what is a delicious blessing. The gentlemen talked of the judges of the Superior Courts, but Judge Ousley him-

rections they may catch more supporters for their repeal bill. They spread one net in Louisville, telling the simple people there that thay have too much white labor, to speak out. Let us know, whether the party, Another by Mr. Huntington, from the Clarktherefore they ought to go for the repeal; they spread another south of the Green River and tell the people there, they have no white labor, therefore they ought go for the repeal. They spread another net in the highthe repeal; and they spread another in the Southern counties and tell people they want slaves to cut down their trees and turn the country into cleared fields, therefore they ought to go for the repeal.

"Mr. Crenshaw made a few remarks in explanation "The question was then called, which shut out an amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, and the vote was taken by count-yeas 40, nay 25, and so the Committee decided to report the bill, striking out the enacting it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject.] Mr. Bullock moved the Committee to rise and report the bill, ting. The question then came up to strike out the enact-

Mr. Johnson made some remarks approving of the law of '33, but favorable to some amendments.

Amendments now being out of order, the previous question was called, and after another effort had failed to roduce Mr. Johnson's amendments, the main question

YEAS-Messrs, Adams, Atkinson, Botts, Brent, Bultock, Bush, Caldwell, Chenault, Chilton, Clay, Cofer, Craddock, Crenshaw, Cunningham, Curle, Davidson, Forman, Goble, Goodson, Graham, Gray, Harding, Hardin. Hart, Hawkins, Hays, Hazlerig, Kirtley, Latimer. C. A. Marshall, W. C. Marshall, Muson, Miller, Mitch ell, Morgan, Newell, Park, Perciful, Raymon, Rowlett Rudd, Speed, Stockton, Taylor, Thompson, Trussell, Vance, Wakefield, Waring, Watkins, Williams, Wood-

NATS-Messrs, Brien, Bruton, Buckner, Calle un Colyer, Curd, Fletcher, Gabbert, Hoggard, Hammond Harrison, Haydon, Howard, Johnson, Lackey, W. N. Marshall, McHenry, Morehead, Nance, Paris, Reeves, Riffe, Shanks, Shaw, B. Smith, H. H. Smith, Snyder. South, N. B. Stephens, J. Stephens, Towles, Triplett, Watts, Wortham-34. The House then adjourned.

The reporter of the Advertiser says, "it is more tracts we shall be able to publish. generally considered that the law of '33 will not be again agitated for a few years."

Hereafter, we intend to notice various articles that have appeared in the Kentucky newspapers. Some ideas of our own too, of this law of 1833, we should like to throw out.

ASPECT OF THINGS.

The aspect of things is rather favorable. from to-day, Messrs. Bliss and Perkins from the Judiciary Committee have reported bills to repeal the law which excludes colored persons from testifying

every upright, intelligent citizen. What will to name the Philanthropist. be the action of the House it is hard to predict. So far, the majority have not seemed disposed to cower beneath the blustering of the venture to defend

The conduct of the Statesman, and a few other democratic papers, and also some of the democratic members of the House, must be the offspring of mono-mania, at least this is the most charitable supposition we can make. Hatred of the colored man, and an awful dread lest he should by some means or other be able to their minds as well as hearts, eating out both pre-emption acts of Congress, &c. their common sense and common humanity. shameless enough to present a petition, said to five millions of Treasury-notes. The bill was be from citizens of Chillicothe, "asking the read and then committed to the Committee o House of Representatives to grant leave of ab- the Whole House on the state of the Union. sence to Gen. James G. Worthington to attend the funeral of a nigger who was recently shot on Wednesday the 20th inst." Mr. Worthing- vigation of certain rivers, was ordered. ton, one of the most laborious and respectable members of the House, had committed the high ditures on the public buildings, reported the foloffence of presenting a humble petition from a lowing resolution: few colored people of Chillicothe! And for this, he, and the House of which he is a member, and the state represented in this House, are to be in- debt or contract, without authority of law." sulted by a man, who, elected to the high trust of a legislator for fifteen hundred thousand freemen, can stoop to become the mouth-piece of a batch of blackguards.

The Statesman, in commenting upon the re-

jection of the petition, says, "This petition from white men was rejected by the whigs, after having heretofore received by nearly a party vote the petitions of negroes! But it is a mere matter of taste of course. We hope to hear no more, however, dence, &c., &c. about the sacred right of petition. The right is only *acred, it would seem, when exercised by bankers and blacks."

This is too palpable. The petition was reand BROUGH being the only members who the people, to watch and guard it, &c., &c. wated for its reception.

The correspondent of the Daily Advertiser of this place, thus writes :-

"In a former communication, I advanced the opinion that the movements of the abolitionists would not receive day. The House then went into the considerasentatives of this state. I must abandon this opinion and it pains me to do so. I never saw such a niggerperhaps a full-blooded Abo ition Convention. The grea ridden body as the House of Representatives, except members seem to have lost all independence, and exhibit a degree of subserviency to the wishes of the treasury. blacks and Abolitionists, that is truly humiliating. The House is truly getting to be quite a nigger-loving

We have no stomach for comment.

The great object of all this abuse is, to anti-slavery citizens have asked for, and so to Mr. Clay. drive the last to an independent position.

this detestable policy. It is high time for them tablished system of genteel lynching.

ly cultivated tracts in the northern counties, and tell the pro-slavery—whether from this time forever, it specifies and orchards, therefore they ought to go for proposes to seek victory by trampling Abolitable.

United States. Motion to receive, laid on the proposes to seek victory by trampling Abolitable. tionists under foot, and utterly scoffing at the great doctrines of human rights. Satisfy us that your doom is as fixed as the pillars of heaven.

We did suppose it possible that better counsels might influence the Democratic party, clause. [The effect of this is the same as deciding that after its late signal defeat. Is it so well satisfied with the result of its anti-abolition warfare. which was done, and the House resumed its regular sit- that it must needs recommence it, and that too with more bitterness than ever? We shall see: the pre-emption system in its utmost latitude. we shall see whether the more sagacious and was carried by yeas and nays - yeas, 53, nays 34, and so democratic majority in the Senate may see tions." Motion subsequently lost. proper to take. From this quarter we hope better things.

TRACTS.

to new courses of action.

Those of our friends in the country who have

Our friends at Newport, Indiana, are taking old of the business in earnest. They have established a tract society.

The "Origin of the Florida War," (see our first page,) and the eloquent extract from a production by of Kentucky, publish ed in our

INDIANA.

Our Indiana friends are awake and acting in courts of justice against white persons; and with energy. The proceedings of the meeting to amend the fugitive act so as to scenre to alleged at Salem, published on our first page, show fugitives from service the right of trial by jury. their spirit. We are under obligation to them The committee ought to receive the thanks of for the kind manner in which they are pleased

CONGRESS.

The reader has already been informed, that Statesman and kindred spirits. Whether the Mr. Adams had submitted a report from the Semad-dog cry of abolitionism may not at last lect Committee, appointed to investigate the faltempt them to give the bills the go-by, remains sification of certain documents relating to the to be seen. We hope not. We should be sorry Amistad case. The report states that, "a mato have the predictions we made, perhaps hasti- terial alteration has been made from the manuly, a few weeks since, verified. They are very script transmitted by the President to the House. much mistaken who suppose, that the objects by the substitution in the printed document, of aimed at by the reports of the judiciary com- the word sound, for the word ludino, in the mittee, of necessity involve abolitionism, or are manuscript, in the translation, at page 48 of the sought after by abolitionists alone. The large printed document, of a paper purporting to be a majority in this city who signed the petitions are passport for three slaves belonging to P. Monno abolitionists at all. As a simple matter of tez:" and that "this substitution was in both justice and sound policy, the mechanic, the cases made by John N. Trenholm, the proofmerchant, the lawyer, the clergyman have reader at the office of Messrs. Blair and Rives, prayed for the repeal of laws which scarcely the Printers of the House." The testimony one man in ten, in this community at least, will was also submitted, together with Mr. Trenholm's reasons for making the alterations. What these are, we know not, as the report has not vet reached us. But, was Mr. Trenholm selfmoved in this matter?

House, January 9 .- Mr. Lincoln introduced a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the quantity of lands claimed to be better his condition, have made sad inroads on purchased by pre-emption, under the several

Mr. Joxes from the Committee of Ways and Mr. Jenkins, for instance, in the House, was Means reported a bill to authorize the issue of

The printing of certain bills providing for the construction of roads through the public lands in Chillicothe, and whose funeral will take place in Wisconsin, and the improvement of the na-

Mr. STANLEY from the Committee on Expen

"Resolved. That neither the President of the United States, nor any other officer of the General Governmen shall issue certificates or due bills, or other evidence of

A resolution was called up by Mr. Adams, which he had offered December 23d, calling on the Postmaster-General for the names of postmasters removed since March last, underscoring the names of those removed on account of official misdemeanor, specifying the nature thereof, the complaint occasioning the removal, the evi-

amendment, stating certain principles in relation to the Executive power of appointment, and its jected by a vote of 61:-Messrs. JENKINS abuse, and the right of the representatives of

> A motion to lay the resolution and amendments on the table failed; but the question was ter involved consequences important to the not disposed of when, the hour having elapsed, whole people. the speaker announced the private orders of the tion of private bills.

Senate, January 11 .- Mr. Clay, as the Senate was not full, deferred calling up the resolution he had submitted for the repeal of the sub-

his seat. Mr. Crittenden's credentials as Sena- Harrison, Shober, Smith of Adams, Streeter, tion was presented to the House by Mr. Nye frighten the majority from doing any thing that tor elect after March 4, 1841, were presented by Stinson, Vincent, Van Vorhes, Way, Weaver, of Xashington county, and was without debate

Petitions were presented. One by Mr. Bu- Speaker-44. This violence, we are happy to say, does not chanan, from the Anti-Slavery Society of East

as such, has again sold itself to do the work of the son Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, prayslaveholder-whether the chief features of its ing an inquiry into the condition of slaves in praise for the manliness with which they withpolicy henceforth are to be, negrophobia and the District of Columbia and Territories of the stand these repeated vulgar appeals to a most

the prospective pre-emption bill. The question purity of electives.

Senate, June 15.—The same bill being J. H. Purdy, Esq. of Greene, were chosen vice-presidents, and A. A. Guthrie, Esq. and Dr. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of such are the facts, and our prophecy is, that being on Mr. Crittenden's amendment, to distriand to limit the privilege only to persons not worth more than \$1000,

> Mr. Benton denounced the amendment as intended to defeat the object of the bill. Mr. Mangum opposed the bill: Mr. Linn advocated

Mr. Calhoun moved to amend the amendment, moderate men of the party will tolerate conduct by striking out all after the enacting clause, and so outrageous as that of the Statesman. A great substituting, "the bill to cede the public lands to deal now depends on the course which the the states in which they lie, on certain condi-

House, January 11 .- The contested election between Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll being the special order of the day, Mr. Naylor rose, and continued to speak till the hour of three, when We issued nearly 3000 copies of the tract on he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which he financial power of Slavery; and they have however was waived, to enable Mr. Jones to rebeen circulated far and wide. Several facts port the General Appropriation bill for the civil have been related to us, illustrative of their ef- and diplomatic expenses for the support of the fects in arousing attention, and starting new government for 1841: which was read twice, trains of thought, preliminary, we doubt not, and committed to the Committee of the Whole the Whole on the bill for preserving the purity on the State of the Union.

contributed to the tract fund, will accept our a bill for the continuance of the Cumberland character passed. Petitions presented, some for thanks. The more pecuniary help we have, the road through the states of Ohio, Indiana and the repeal of the fugitive law. Several reports

> The special order being the prospective preemption bill, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate given, introduced a bill to establish a house of at length in favor of his amendment. Mr. Crit- | correction, and a house of refuge in Cincinnati: tenden followed, and was replied to Mr. Benton. read the first time.

passed, entitled, "a bill supplementary to an act mittee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate last week's paper, will be embraced in the to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain the Library Association of St. Michael's church, next tract issued, which will appear in a week cases." The bill provides, that the act passed in Ashtabula county, the committee having risen in 1839, "shall be so construed, as to abolish and reported the same back, without amendimprisonment for debt, on process issuing out ment, of any court of the United States, in all cases | Mr. Brough moved so to amend the bill a abolished. The contested election again coming why such incorporations might not with proup, Mr. Navlor resumed his speech, and had priety be limited. not finished when the House adjourned.

> and the case of the contested election chiefly not concluding his argument at the hour of ad- Senate. ournment. Mr. Adams moved that the bill reduty on imported silk goods, be made the special order for the 27th of the present month, retail of ardent spirits. The motion giving rise to discussion, an adtion, when there appeared 64 yeas, 53 nays. A quorum not voting, the House adjourned immediately.

[Mr. Naylor retains his seat.] GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

House, January 14 .- The bill to incorporate the Red Oak Seminary in the county of Brown, was read the third time, and the question being to be engrossed, that the institution was one for read the first time. the instruction of blacks and whites. It was a fact, however, and he should oppose the bill; he demanded the year and naus.

Mr. Dunnam said he was ignorant of this fact until now, but hoped it would form no obection with the gentleman.

Mr. CLARKE was surprised at the opposition to this bill, and the cause assigned for it. If the citizens of that place chose to send their children to school, where colored children went, he did not see how it could affect the constituents of the gentleman from Columbiana.

Mr. Brough was wroth against it, singing the old song about hordes of degraded blacks overrunning Ohio-this weak, defenceless state,

MR. JENKINS wished to know whether the gentleman from Clermont would send his children to a school, where there were colored children. No! he would scorn it-but would foster schools where poor white people would be forced to send their children in such association.

Poor white people are always at liberty to choose their own associates; and they have judgment to do it, without the help of Mr. Jenkin's legislatorial wisdom.

immigration, but he would do all in his power 20th inst." Rejected, 61 voting against recepto meliorate the condition of colored persons already among us. The colored child who crossed for it. Mr. Hopkins moved eight resolutions as an the door sill of a school house, was as much under the protection of Divine Providence, as those whose skins were as white as snow.

Mr. Brough talked of amalgamation, was not disposed to question the taste or smell of the gentleman from Clermont, though this mat-

have not seen his remarks.

The question was then taken and carried.

Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bliss, Brown. Carothers, Carpenter, Clarke, Cochran, Cook, Dunham, Giddings, Griswold, Harlan, Hawin the place of Mr. Grundy, till the next session Perkins, Pollock, Probasco, Reece, Reeves,

Nays - Messrs. Aten, Baldridge, Bartley, very Convention."

The majority in the House deserve great contemptible prejudice.

The Senate on the same day occupied itself in the consideration of the bill to preserve the

tute for the 8th section. One clause of it provided for the punishment of any person voting, who should not be a citizen of the United States. Mr. Taylor moved that this be stricken out. The language of the Constitution comorehended all white male inhabitants, &c.

His motion was rejected, very properly. House, January 15 .- Numerous petitions were presented against the Black Laws. We do not remember ever to have noticed so many. The bill to amend the act, entitled an act to provide for the punishment of certain immoral practices, having special relation to the protection of camp-meetings, &c, was taken up and passed by a vote of 45 to 17.

Senate, January 16 .- Numerous anti-blackaw petitions presented.

The bill to incorporate Red Oak Seminary read the first time. The Senate resolved itself into Committee of

of elections. Senate, January 12.—Mr. Young introduced House, January 16.—Several bills of a local

made, of no general interest.

Mr. Reeves, according to notice, previously

House, January 12 .- A Senate bill was The House having resolved itself into Com-

whatever, where, by the laws of any state in to limit the charter to 30 years. The question is the presentation of facts, arguments and apwhich the said court shall be held, the imprison- taken on the amendment and lost-year, 28, peals, calculated to enlighten the public mind, ment for debt has been, or shall hereafter be, nays 33. For our own part, we see no reason,

Senate, January 18 .- The bill to preserve

January 13th, the attention of the Senate the purity of elections passed through Comwas engaged by the prospective pre-emption bill; mittee of the Whole, and together with the amendments, was referred to a Select Commitconsumed the time of the House, Mr. Naylor tee of three, to prepare it for the action of the The Senate then resolved itself into Commit-

ported by him, at the last session, from the tee of the Whole, on the bill to repeal so much Mr. Hough moved to strike out the first sec-

The motion to strike out was rejected, the

ted to the Committee that reported it. House, January 18 .- Many petitions against the Black Laws presented. Mr. Bliss from the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, to which

Mr. Parker from the same Committee made peal the law prohibiting colored persons from testifying in courts of justice, in cases where white persons may be parties. Read the first

The Committee of the Whole, on motion, the bill was made the special order of the day

for Monday next. bill to revive the act to provide for the erection

of a state-house. Read the first time. The Board of Public Works by resolution were directed to suspend all work on the Miami Reservoir till the next cession of the legisla-

House, January 19 .- Petitions presentedsome for the repeal of the fugitive law-one by sentatives grant leave of absence to Gen. James T. Worthington, to attend the funeral of a nigger who was recently shot in Chillicothe, and Mr. Bell would do nothing to invite colored whose funeral will take place, Wednesday the tion, Mr. JENKINS and MR. BROUGH voting

STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Columbus, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1840. Dr. Bailey:- A large assembly of the intelectual and moral citizens of our state convened this morning at the United States Court House -a body of men, which for respectability and weight of character, clearness of intellect and argumentative talent, independence and fearless-Mr. Perkins spoke in favor of the bill. We ness of spirit, and determinateness of purpose, has never been surpassed by any other assembly of citizens in the state of Ohio.

Before the convention was organized, a petition was drawn up and signed by Col. Robert Stewart, Hon. Thomas Morris, Levi Whipple, and ten or twelve other persons, who were kins, Isfael, Johnson of Cuyahoga, Kaylor, known as prominent and distinguished citizens Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, appointed Senator Koontz, Lamme, Lawrence, Marsh, Moore, of our state, asking the House of Representaties for the use of their hall in the evening, for of the Tennessee legislature, appeared and took Reynolds, Robbins, Scott of Crawford, Scott of ical and financial power of slavery. This petithe purpose of delivering addresses on the polit-Welch, Wheeler, Worthington, Young and laid upon the table. Late in the afternoon, Mr. Nye moved "that the Hall of the house be granted this evening for the use of the Anti-Sla-

Spindler, Warren, Watkins, Wilson, Wood was under discussion, Mr. Bliss moved that the places where they are not perfectly assured, that Notes of this discussion I will armsmit von.

At the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., A. A. Guthrie, Esq. called the Convention to order, and after a solemn pause, prayer was voluntarily offered by Mr. Dickey, when Col. Robert Stewart of Ross county, was elected president, Rev. Muskingum, Rev. Dyer Burgess of Adams, and Abraham Brooke, secretaries of the convention.

The Convention being organized, Mr. Guthie proposed in the form of a resolution, " that all persons who hold to the doctrine of immedigenerally," be invited to take seats in this concandidates for office." This motion elicited spirited debate, in which Messrs, Guthrie, Weed, Burgess, R. Hanna, Cable, Purdy, Fullerton, and others, participated. A substitute was offered to the amendment in these words. and who are in favor of political action against slavery." It was seen, that to press these amendments would be to bring on a premature discussion of the whole question of anti-slavery political action. By the advice of the warmest friends of such action the amendments were withdrawn, when the resolution in its original orm was adopted.

A business committee was then appointed. consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Shedd, Burnett, there being thirty ayes, and eighty-seven noes, na, J. B. Mahan, and Ells. A financial com- upon the first part of the original resolution, the Barber, T. Donaldson, A. F. Hanna, & Boyle. one hundred and one year, and sixteen noes; so Mesers. Davis, M'Murdy, and others were ap- this part of the resolution was adopted. The names of members. The convention then took of the resolution being put, it was lost. a recess until half after two o'clock, P. M. At Seventy-three members were either absent, resolution limiting the speakers to twenty mi- were in favor of the resolution-not excepting nutes in their speeches. They then recorted the Non-Resistants, and the noble-minded woresolutions to the following purport :-

1. That the objects of Abolition Societies, are the abolition of slavery throughout the world, and the moral and intellectual elevation of the colored people.

2. That the only means by which they ought to attempt the accomplishment of these objects, of political partisans, as tending to destroy indiso far as the slaveholding states are concerned,

3. That slavery exists under the jurisdiction of the Federal government, that it uses the power character and proceedings of the London Conof this government to extend its domination and vention, and gave us also on account of the charadvance its interests at the expense of the interests of free labor: that it has invaded the Fed- Mr. Morris followed with one of his best efforts eral Constitution, and violated some of the most and with overpowering force, demonstrated the precious rights of the people of this union; that tyranny of slavery over this whole nation .-it has operated most injuriously on the legisla- The house being crowded on all sides. During tion and politics of the free states, and on the these addresses, several 'fellows of the baser domestic and foreign policy of the nation.

The first two resolutions were adopted with-

Committee on Manufactures, to increase the of the act incorporating towns, boroughs or ci- speeches were made by Messrs, Thomas, Morris ties, as anthorizes them to grant licenses for the and others, and a most musical and yet slavery ing at eight o'clock. and pro-slavery withering one was delivered by Mr. Burgess. A call being made for adjournment, the resolution was laid upon the table unjournment was moved, but lost. Mr. Jones tion, on the ground that the bill would not prothen called the year and nays on Mr. Adams's duce the desired effect. Mr. Thomas defended took a recess until seven o'clock in the evening. At cover a alast the convention was called t Committee rose, and the bill was then commitrelating to the Slave Trade, and slavery in our mittee of this Convention, to appoint delegates to had been referred the petitions for the repeal of which moved the audience like a mighty wind, mittee to make provision for the relief of the on its final passage, Mr. Jenkins said he was the Fugitive Law, reported a bill to amend the and to which they responded with thundering poor and afflicted widow of the lamented Lovenot aware yesterday, when the bill was ordered act relating to fugitives from labor, which was applause. The Hall was filled to overflowing, joy. Mr. Purdy presented a resolution declaa report on the law of evidence in relation to up in the vacant places, and many were obliged upon the table. A committee, which had been blacks and mulattoes: also reported a bill to re- to stand out of the door in the vestibule. Mr. appointed to call on the standing committee on

Thursday, Jan. 21st .- The Convention aspause was led in supplication by Mr. Keep. was discharged from the further consideration of Dr. Brooke, one of the secretaries, then read the bill to create the State Bank of Ohio; and letters addressed to the Convention by several gentlemen from Brown county, Ashtabula county, and from Belmont county; the whole or parts of which were ordered to be printed in the Senate, January 19.-Mr. Green reported a Philanthropist, as the editor should judge best. The Committee on Finance reported two resolutions-the first of which stated the necessities and difficulties under which the anti-slavery enterprise in this state is laboring, and the pressing need of immediate relief -- and the second pledged that relief on the spot. Messrs. Barber, Weed, Thomas, Burgess, White and others speeches, the condition of the State Society, the embarrassments of the Executive Commit-Mr. Jenkins, "asking that the House of Repre- tee, and called for immediate action. Without waiting to pass the resolutions, a call was made for donations, and cordially responded to-about one hundred and fifty dollars were contributed on the spot--one hundred and one dollars were pledged to be paid soon, between thirty and forty new subscriptions made to the Philanthropist, and probably more than one hundred dollars paid in, chiefly on former subscriptions. A large part of the members were here from a distance, nearly all of them on expense, and no doubt came from home, not expecting to be called to contribute, to any great extent, to the general cause at this meeting. But the enthumeeting houses—they reported that their efforts and open purses were pressing forward on all sides to bestow their donations. It seemed like old times, and every thing appeared as if we never had had any differences respecting political

After the work was done the resolutions were passed—the work first and the resolutions afterward-this, though apparently awkward, it seems to me is about the right way of doing business. Another resolution was then presented by Mr. Thomas, commending the fidelity and disinterestedness of the Editor of the Philanthropist, and the course which he has pursued in conducting it; and pledging ourselves to sustain him and the paper with our contributions, and co-operation. This resolution was passed unanimously.

The Business Committee then brought forward the fourth resolution on political action: also the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, characterize the entire party, or even a majority Pennsylvania, praying an amendment of the Brough, Dunn, Florence, Hinkle, Hockingber- which a total unwillingness was manifested to Thomas followed with a masterly speech in its which were severally adopted with very little After some discussion, in discussion. When the tenth was read, Mr. of the democratic presses in the state, A large Constitution in regard to slavery. Motion to ry, Jenkins, Johnson of Monroe, Morris, Mc grant the Hall, Mr. Nye moved that the resolution recommends, that Abo-

stroke of skilly-by spreading their pets in different di- class of real democrats must be disgusted by receive, laid on the table, and while this motion litionists nominate candidates for office in all House adjourn, which was carried-Yeas 47, one or both of the existing parties will nominate candidates, for whom they can consistently vote, before the nominating conventions of these parties shall have acted-and that if afterward these parties shall set up the right kind of men. the Abolitionists be advised to withdraw their candidates. Mr. Pierce of Columbiana, asked for a division of the resolution-taking only that part which recommends independent nominations, and leaving that which advises their withdrawal in certain cases. A very warm and animated discussion was entered into, which was arrested by a metion to adjourn until two

> At two o'clock, when the Convention was called to order, Sarah Dugdale, a minister of the Society of Friends, addressed the Throne of ate emancipation, as advocated by Abolitionists Grace in solution supplication, and the debate was renewed on the tenth resolution. Messrs. vention. It was adopted, but shortly afterward, Emerson, M'Coy, Corner, Purdy, Connor, and on motion, reconsidered, when it was moved to others opposing, and Messrs. Thomas, Morris, amend it by adding in its appropriate place, Weed, Burgess, Crooks, Pierce, Keep and and who are opposed to voting for pro-slavery and others, advocating its adoption. Mr. Purdy moved a substitute, which recommended the nomination of anti-slavery candidates where the existing parties set up pro slavery men, or delay their nominations until the near approach of the time of election. Mr. Guthrie moved an camendment to the substitute, but which was the same in substance with it, which was accepted by Mr. Purdy. The debate continued entil it grew dark. A motion was made to adourn, but was negatived. Candles were lit. and the discussion went on. The question having been pretty thoroughly exhausted, the vote was very generally called for and the ayes and nays being demanded, the names were called-Dugdale, Weed, Nichols, (not present,) R. Han- the substitute was lost. The question turning mittee was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. | year and nays being again demanded, there were pointed a committee to make out a roll of the motion for the adoption of the latter part half after two the business committee reported a or did not vote-nearly all who did not vote men who are with us. Just before the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Morris poured upon us such a torrent of eloquence and argument as I have seldom heard equalled, and was followed with a deafening call for the question.

> Mr. Purdy presenting a resolution deprecating and discarding the tactics, and party-drilling vidual liberty, independence and responsibility. This was laid upon the table until to-morrow morning. A motion was made to adjourn until half-past seven, and carried. At the hour apnointed, Mr. Keep commenced his report of the acter and objects of the English Abolitionists sort' gave some tokens of their love of liberty in the shape of rotten apples and the like; but they out debate. On the third, thrilling and splendid were merely the miserable catspaws of more vulgar mobocrats in broadcloth. The Convention quietly adjourned to meet to-morrow morn-

Friday Jan. 22d. The convention assembled at the appointed hour, after being called to order by the President, Mr. Thomas voluntarily addressed the Throne of Grace in earnest supplication. order-a solemn pause ensued-when Mr. Purdy's resolution was then called up and after Weed voluntarily led the assembly in devout some time spent in debate, was laid upon the supplication. Mr. Thomas was then called for table as unnecessary and unappropriate-ayes by the audience, when he appeared and present- 75, noes 29. A resolution was then passed ed an array of most interesting historical facts appointing the Executive Committee, a Comown country, which was overwhelming, and the National Convention, called to meet in N. followed with an appeal uttered in electric tones, York next spring-also, one appointing a comand grave senators and representatives were ring that it would be inexpedient to nominate there. Throughout the sessions of this day, all Presidential candidates at the approaching Nathe seats were filled, and a large number stood tional Convention, which was negatived, or laid Thomas occupied about two hours, and at the the Judiciary of the House of Representatives close of his address the Convention adjourned to ascertain whether they were willing to give until to-morrow morning at half past 9 o'clock. the numerous petitioners, through counsel, a public hearing in relation to the black laws, reported, that the Judiciary committee were persembled at the appointed hour, and after a solumn feetly willing to give them such a hearing, if the convention would procure a suitable place. Messrs. Morris and Thomas, and such other persons as they might choose, as assistants, were appointed as the representatives of the petitioners before said committee. were reported and signed by the officers of the convention praying for the relief of J. B. Ma-

han, and the repeal of the black laws &c. Elizabeth Barlow a minister of the society of Friends delivered a solemn and affecting address to the convention. A vote to have the proceedings of the convention printed was passed, and another of thanks to Mr. Patterson the spread before the Convention, in glowing House—when the motion to adjourn sine die, United States Marshall, for the use of the Court was made and carried; a solemn pause ensued, when Mr. Fullerton closed our exercises with fervent supplication; and we bade each other an affectionate furewell. Such a convention whether political, moral, religious or philanthropic I have never witnessed. May the blessing and protection of heaven go with those noble men and women who have here borne a testimony against slavery which will live for-

I ought to have added in its proper place that: Mr. Dickey with other distinguished clergymen, and Messrs. Hopkins and Bigsby, of this city, were appointed a committee to apply to the ministers and churches for the use of their siasm was great, cheerful faces, warm hearts, were unsuccessful and were discharged. A second petition was sent to the House of Representatives asking for the use of their Hall-it was laid upon the table and there it sleeps.

J. J.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Cin. Wesleyan, Anti-Slavery Society, adjourned in consequenceof the absence of some of the members at the Columbus Convention, will be held on next Saturday evening, 30th inst., in the basement of Dr. Brisbane's church, corner of Elm and 7th, nearly opposite the residence of Judge

> T. SALTER, Sec'ry. A. N. NEWTON.

Surgeon Dentist.

Has removed to 4th st. south side between Main and A. N. Newton intends to devote his time and attenon to all the branches of his profession; and hopes he shall succeed in giving entire satisfaction in all

tions of the teeth. Particular attention paid to children's teeth.

References. & M. ROGERS, M. D. W. H. BRISBANE, M. D.

The Pauper's Death Bed.

BY MES. SOUTHEY. Tread softly-bow the head-In reverent silence bow-No passing bell doth toll, Yet an immortal soul Is passing now.

Stranger! however great, With lowly reverence bow: There's one in that poor shed-One by that paltry bed-Greater than thou.

Beneath that beggar's roof. Lo! Death doth keep his state. Enter--no crowds attend-Enter-no guards defend This palace gate.

That pavement damp and cold No smiling courtiers tread; One silent woman stands Lifting with meagre hands. A dying head,

No mingling voices sound-An infant wail alone: A sob suppressed-again That short, deep gasp, and then The parting groan.

Oh! change--Oh! wondrous change-Burst are the prison bars-This moment there, so low, So agonized--and now Beyond the stars!

Oh! change-stupendous change! There lies the soulless clod. The Sun eternal breaks-The new Immortal wakes-Wakes with his God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the work of Prof. . Idam. Slavery in the British India.

THE BRITISH LAW OF SLAVERY IN INDIA. It now remains to show what is the British

law of slavery in India: and this might be stated in a single sentence, viz., that it is a confirma- Bengal, assumes the power, by its own sole antion, with modifications, of the Hindu and Mohammedan laws of slavery: but in order to do which relates to the importation and exportation justice to the British government of India, and of slaves by land into the East India Company's to furnish a clear conception of the whole case, territories, in place of which it applies another it is necessary to explain the principle on which that confirmation professes to be based. had through the agency of the East India Com- to their masters, being British subjects, but even

ereignty of Great Britain. A primary and es- states. Next, we see, as an effect of these prosential duty of every just government towards ceedings, that while under the Madras governits subjects, is that of publishing and enforcing an equitable system of law adapted to their ac- land or sea is punishable as felony; under the tual condition and circumstances, and calculated Bengal government, the importation and exportto protect them in the secure enjoyment of their ation of slaves by sea only is punishable as felrights, natural and acquired. In the views of ony, the importation of slaves by land is punthis obligation, by various statutes in the reign of ishable as a misdemeanor, and for the exporta-George III., a supreme court of judicature, tion of slaves by land no legal punishment consisting of a chief justice and three other judg- whatsoever has been provided. Lastly, while es, was established at Calcutta, and the benefit the Madras government continues to permit the India, was extended by the legislature to all isfaction of judicial decrees, and generally by persons residing within the town of Calcutta, private slave-owners, while the Bengal governand subsequently to all British subjects; natives ment recognizes all transfers of slaves by sale, of Great Britain, or their descendants, resident gift, or succession in the oldest provinces subject in India or elsewhere within the limits of the to British sway, the provinces most familiar East India Company's exclusive trade. But with the spirit and practice of the British govthe laws of England were justly deemed inappli- ernment, and in which a prohibition of the trafcable to the native population, who, whether fic in human flesh might have been enacted with Mohammedans or Hindus, were previously in the least danger to the public order and tranquilpossession of their respective written laws, un- ity, and the least injury to individual rights; we der which they had acquired property by des- see the latter government in the southern Mahcent, purchase, gift, and other modes, and which ratta country, a new acquisition, where the Britthey had been educated and habituated to regard | ish rule was strange, where native customs and and venerate as sacred. There was according- usages were little known, where the danger and ly in the statutes above-mentioned, a reservation of the laws and usages of the native inhabit-totally, and absolutely prohibit the sale of slaves ants of Calcutta in cases of inheritance and suc- -slaves hitherto deemed a marketable commodcession to lands, rents, and goods, and all matity,' and the sale of them 'an established custers of contract and dealing between party and tom'-th's done, as far as appears, without murparty, as well as the rights and authorities of mur or objection on the part of the people, fathers and masters of families; that in all such without the slightest effervescence of public cases, native laws and usages were to be recog- feeling. If slavery is to continue in India, it nised and maintained. In 1772, the laws and must surely be admitted that the state of the usages of the native inhabitants of the provin- law relating to it which I have exhibited, aces were as distinctly recognised. In that year, bounding in inconsistencies and contradictions, a plan for the administration of justice in the demands investigation, revision, and amendprovinces was adopted, and it was provided ment. that in all suits regarding inheritance, marriage, caste, and other religious usages or institutions, the laws of the Koran with respect to Mohammedans, and those of the Shaster with respect to the Gentoos, shall be invariably adhered to. On all such occasions, the Moulavies, (interpreters of the Mohammedan law,) 'or Brahmins,' (interpreters of Hindu law,) 'shall respectively attend to expound the law, and they shall sign the report, and assist in passing the decree.' Instead of the judicial plan of 1772, a more comprehensive system of law and regulation was established by Marquis Cornwallis in 1793, and in that system also the following rule was laid down for preserving to the natives their own laws and usages. 'In suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage and caste, and all religious usages and institutions, the Mohammedan laws with respect to Mohammedans, and the Hindu laws with regard to Hindus, are to be considered the general rules, by which the judges are to form their decision.' This then, was an original, and has always continued to be a primary rule of the British law in India; and if the fundamental principle of all civil laws, is that they ought to be 'suitable to the genius of the people,' subject to their authority and operation, the wisdom, the justice, and the humanity of adopting and adhering to it, must be pronounced equally honorable to the British nation and government, and conducive to the protection and contentment of the natives of India.

Under this rule, however-this wise, just, humane rule-for giving the natives the benefit of their own civil laws regarding succession, inheritauce, marriage, caste, and all religious usages and institutions, the question early arose whether it was applicable to the cases of slavery. In 1798, this question was referred to the Sudder Dewany Adawult, the supreme court of civil judicature on all questions of native law, and Behar it was explicitly admitted by that court, that Tirhoot slavery was not included in the letter of the rule. Slavery, as we have seen, both in the Hindu and Mohammedan systems, has provisions of Canara law proper to that subject and distinct from Malabar those which regulate succession, inheritance, marriage, and caste. Nor can slavery be deemed one of the religious usages or institutions either of the Hindus or Mohammedans. The rule is not at least directly and strictly, applicable to questions of personal freedom and bonstrongest ground for denying that slavery was ing of persons already in a state of slavery, is creasing family, appeared so imperious and comdage, and the Sudder Dewany Adawult had the Dacca Jelapoor, where the custom of disposed in the letter of the rule. And yet in the face of this admission or denial voluntarily made by the court-that body, as if straining a point-not to protect the interests of the community, not to extend the shield of justice over male and female slaves, and where all the girls singular providence.

those whom the mere letter of the law would have left unguarded,-but to inflict a lasting curse on society, and to rivet the fetters of the the plain and direct letter of the law would have liberated from his bonds-that body, as if straining a point for such a purpose, delivered the othe Mohammedan and Hindu laws, was applicable to cases of slavery, and this construction cil, under date the 12th April, 1798, This confoundation on which slavery in British India legally rests at the present day.

Anomalies of the law and practice of slavery under the British government in India. How strange and anomalous is that state o

the law of which we have now taken an imper fect survey! First, we see the British government, which had placed itself at the head of a crusade against slavery in Europe, Africa, and America, blindly permitting a delegated government, to legalize it amongst a hundred millions of British subjects in Asia. Next, we see, that delegate government legalizing, not one system, but two distinct systems of slavery; calling one of them out of a state of illegality which had lasted seven or eight hundred years, in a state of practical and effective legality; and legalizing both of these systems of slavery, not by a formal. well-considered, and carefully framed system of enactments which should have been of course submitted for the approbation or disapprobation of the Imperial parliament, but thus depriving hundreds of thousands of its native subjects of their personal liberty, and consigning them and their posterity to slavery, by a side-wind, by a mere interpretation, and, as I contend, by a gross misinterpretation of a rule which gives Hindus and Mahommedans the benefit of their own laws in all suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, and caste, and all religious usages and institutions, but which makes not the slightest mention of slavery. Next we see two branches of this delegated government, at Madras and Bombay, professing to give full effect in all its provisions to the act of parliament which makes he slave-trade felony, and the legal adviser of the latter government even holding that it commands the liberation of discontented slaves, and prohibits the restoration of fugitive slaves; while another branch of this delegated government in thority, to set aside one-half of the same act, enactment, with different penalties of its own, and recognises the absolute and unconditional ob-An extensive territory, by cession or conquest, ligation of restoring runaway slaves, not only

ment the importation or exportation of slaves by

The number of slaves.

In attempting to form such an estimate, wa must, I think, put out of view the calculation that in Southern India there are 3,000,000 of Pariar, all of whom are slaves, since this prob ably does not sufficiently distinguish between those classes of natives who are socially degraded without being slaves, and those who are held as slaves in the strict and legal sense. In estimating the total number of slaves in British India, properly so called, we must also omit the estimates that have been given respecting the number in native states and jagheers, as Cochin. Travancore, Mysore, and Coorg, and the ja gheers of the Southern Mahratta country which are governed by native princes and chieftains. Thus in Travancore it has been estimated that there are 130,000 slaves, in Cochin 12,000, in the Southern Mahratta country 15,000 of whom one half may be assigned to the Mahratta Jagheers and to the dominions of the Kolapore Raga, while of the number in Mysore and Coorg no estimate has been obtained. It is however, to be borne in mind, that although the British government cannot be held answerable for the existence of slavery in these dependent native states and principalities, yet its indirect influence over them is powerful, and any measure tending to the improvement of the condition of slaves or to the extinction of slavery in the neighboring Briti-h provinces, if accompanied by proper representation to the native princes and chiefs, would probably lead to the adoption of similar measures in their dominions and territories. With these omissions, the following estimates of the number of slaves in British districts and provinces would appear to be approximations to truth:-

Silhet S. Mahratta country, (British portion) Arcot

This is exclusive of the following districts and provinces, respecting which no definite estimate of numbers has been obtained; viz:common throughout the country; Backergunge, where 'women of the poorer classes when left Rungpoor, where 'among the domestics are both iron," when it pleased the Lord to awaken me by a "To you, sir, an honored brother, who live in a oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for

belonging to seventy-eight sets of female dancers and singers 'are purchased when children;' Dinajapoor, where 'daves are very few;' slaves,' and where, according to the latest account, 'slavery still continues to a very considpinion that the spirit of the rule for observing erable extent; Arracan, where slavery is toleraated in all shapes; the Tenaserim provinces, where the custom of debtor-dayery or mortgawas confirmed by the governor-general in coun- ged labor prevails universally; the Mergui Archipelago, where the inhabitants are hunted to struction has never been reversed, and it is the be made slaves; Boglipoor, where slaves are first knew the way of salvation; and there I first foundation on which slavery in British India lest the desired to exist; Ramghur, where they are emerged the preciousness of Christ in me the ployed by native chiefs for the purpose of private revenge; Gorakhpur, where both bond Doon, where slavery is dying a natural death: one or two hundred; and Tanjore, where prædial slaves amount to many thousands

Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that the very lowest estimate we can form of the total number of slaves, subjects of the British government in India, is 500,00; and I deem it highly probable that a thorough and faithful census would show that the number does not fall short of one million.

The various sources of slavery. Of the various sources of slavery that have been mentioned, there is not one that every Englishman, every subject or citizen of a free government, must not condemn. The enslavement of captives of war, the sale of free children by their parents, the kidnapping of children, the importation of slaves, the sale of criminals, and their offspring, the sale of freemen by themselves-all are either expressly forbidden by law, or are the customs of barbarous times and governments to be mentioned only to be denounced. Can it be consistent with justice and humanity, by perpetuating slavery, to perpetuate the operation and effect of causes which jusand humanity must and do condemn.

WILLIAM H. RINDGE—THE NOBLESAILOR. During the great and memorable fire in the city of New York, on the 17th December, 1835, a mother was seen in the streets, frantically seeking for her babe, which had been left in the upper story of a building enveloped in flames. A young sailor, on learning the fact rushed through the devouring element, and in a few moments restored the child to its mother in safety.

To be continued.

"But ere the throng could learn his name That nobler far had fled.'

Considerable inquiry was made for the individual at the time, and we believe the grateful parents went so far as to make a public call for information respecting him, though without effect. We are happy, however, to be able now to communicate the pany, become the subject to the crown and sov- to the governments and subjects of foreign name of William H. Rindge, late of this town, as the sailor who did this noble deed, though he is now beyond the praise of man, and we trust is receiving his reward in heaven. William H. Rindge was the son of Capt. John Rindge of this town. His school-mates speak of him as of a noble, generous, daring disposition; one who would be likely to do such an act, as he did at the great fire in New York. On that occasion, he contracted a cold, which threw him into a consumption and finally caused his death, on the 23d of June last. The secret of his rescuing the infant alluded to was revealed to of the laws of England, as far as applicable to sale of slaves by its own officers, at least in sat- his friends shortly before his death, and in anticipaion of that event. We hope an enduring monument will be raised to his memory, and that with a plain account of his conduct, on the said memorable occasion the following lines, by Mrs. Sigourney, written some since, and published in one of the periodicals of the day, will be inscribed thereon:

THE NOBLE SAILOR.' It was a fearful night, The strong flame sped From street to street, from spire to spire And to their treasures led:

Hark! 'Tis a mother's cry, High o'er the tumult wild, As rushing toward her flame-wrapt home She shriek'd—My child! my child!

A wanderer from the sea. A stranger, marked her woe And in his bosom woke The sympathetic glow.

Swift up the burning stairs With daring feet he flew, While sable clouds of stifling smoke, Concealed him from the view.

Fast fell the hurning beams Across his dangerous road, Un il the chamber where he ground, Like fiery oven glowed.

But what a pealing shout! When from the wreck he came, And in his arms a smiling babe Still toying with the flame.

The mother's raptured tears Forth like a torrent sped, But ere the throng could learn his name. That noble tar had fled.

Not for the praise of man, Did he this deed of love-But on the bright unfading page 'Tis registered above. Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette.

GOOD EFFECTS OF FAMILY PRAYER. Taken from a Methodist Magazine published i Dublin, 1809.

A pious tradesman, conversing with a minister

on famfly worship, related the following highly in structive circumstance respecting himself:-When I first began business for myself, I wa letermined, through grace, to be particularly conscientious with regard to family prayer .- Accordingly I persevered for many years in the delightful practice of domestic worship. Morning and evening, every present, nor would I allow my apprentices to be make us feel that we need assistance to go on, spreadabsent on any account .- In a few years the advantages of these engagements appeared manifestly conspicuous: the blessings of the upper and the nether springs followed me, health and happiness attended my family, and my business prospered. At length such was my rapid increase in trade, and the necessity of devoting every moment to my customers, 22.722 that I began to think whether family prayer did not occupy too much of our time in the morning. Pi-7.500 ous scruples arose respecting my intentions of re. 20,000 linquishing this part of my duty; but at length world, and put them in circulation at a low price, 80.000 worldly interest prevailed so far as to induce me to a price better corresponding with that of books not excuse the attendance of my apprentices; and not religious.

My conscience was now almost "seared with a hot reach of almost every one.

One day I received a letter from a young man but a trifling advantage; but to us who live fettered who had formerly been my apprentice, previous to my omitting family prayer. Not doubting but that civil authority, this is an immense difficulty overwith which you indulged me in your family devotions: O sir, eternity will be too short to praise my God for what I learned there! It was there that I experienced the preciousness of Christ in me the hope of glory. O, sir, permit me to say, never. never forget those precious exercises. You have be the birth-place of their souls." I could read no Bellary, where domestic slaves do not exceed further—every line flashed condemnation in my the blood of my children and apprentices, that I apprehended was soon to be demanded at my soulmurdering hands.

Filled with confusion, and bathed in tears, I fled for refuge in secret-I spread the letter before God -I agonized, and-but you can better conceive than I can describe my feelings. Suffice it to say, that light broke in upon my disconsolate soul-a sense of blood-bought pardon was obtained. I immediately flew to my family, presented them before the Lord, and from that day to this I have been, and am determined, through grace, that whenever business becomes too large to permit family prayer, I will give up the superfluous part of it, and retain my devotion. B tter lose a few shillings than become and your labors the rich blessing of our God, we rethe deliberate injurer of my family, and the intrument of ruin to my own soul.

WESTERN LITERATURE.

The following is a beautiful extract from an address lelivered by Governor WALLACE of Indiana, at the foundation of the new Asbury University, in the State of Indiana. This institution is, if we mistrue basis of Christian Liberty.

In the following passage, Governor Wallace does | er than strike him." no more than justice to the untiring labors and have accompanied the pioneer to the verge of civili- and kissed him. The boy was moved. He could zation-there to build new homes and new temples. have stood against the blow, but he could not with-

"But to whom, it may be asked, are we and the half of such a cause? Whose minds conceived, whose benevolence prompted, whose energies aas he felled the forest around him, had scarcely dued. died away upon our ears? Nay, whose imaginaconception as that of planting the garden of the ness? Be not surprised, and revere them none the iar acquaintances-endeared to us, as they ought to be, Cubinet. by some of the sweetest, purest, and holiest recollections of the heart. They have been the companions of our Pioneer fathers: they have been our moral and religious instructors.—Spurning the luxu. ries of life-the refinements of taste and elegance -the comforts of ease and affluence-the allurements of the world, with the spirit of a Wesley only to nerve them-they laughed at the dangers of the flood and field; looked the terrors of the wilderness in the face with cheeks unblanched; endured cold and hunger without murmur; encountered pri-

might be lit up in the gloomy recesses of our lone cabins;—that the departing spirits of their rude but She ran to a back window; threw out a blanket hearths; those men-so fearless-so self-sacrificingabodes has so often brought childhood's sunniest smile to our cheek-are still with us; but, unlike every thing else about them_they have not changed. The same sternness of purpose, the same unfalter. ing zeal, the same untiring effort, as in the beginning, still stamps their every conduct and action.-They have suffered no pause in their labors; and follow the steps of improvement now, only to gather materials, and seize occasions, the better to scatter the choicest of heaven's blessings along their path-way; and at last, as if determined to leave air. nothing undone, that the power and sublimity of the principles they teach may be appropriately displayed-they are seeking out of the immense mass of

eternity shall blaze."_Cin. Chron. BOOKS IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

intellect around them, to rear a mental and moral

pyramid, upon whose summit the beacon fires of

The following letter is from a very efficient Tract and Book Society, formed about four years since, which has already issued about twenty or thirty evangelical volumes, and formed libraries in not far from one hundred towns and villages in that Roman Catholic country.

"Toulouse, (South of France,) Aug. 31, 1840. DEAR SIR .- It is with a deep sentiment of grati-9th. We bless our heavenly Father for the interest he has himself inspired in favor of our Society; for we have the conviction that your assistance will prove a most effectual means of spreading widely amongst our countrymen the saving light of the Gospel. An immense field of labor is before us; had my babe; and then she would sob and weep, as but the small capital of our Society and the always extending sphere of its operations, which obliges us member of my family was ordered always to be to publish large editions and to multiply our depots, ing our efforts wherever they are called for.

"Our Society was founded, because (1,) There was a great scarcity of religious books. (2,) Those that were to be found were extremely dear, and difficult to procure, because (3,) There were very few booksellers who would sell protestant books. In so deplorablea state of things, we felt it our duty to multiply the number of religious works in our country; to obtain good translations of such works as have been abundantly blessed in other parts of the

long after it was deemed advisable, for the more ea. "The revival of religion having principally taken ger prosecution of our business, to make the prayer place amongst the poor, the cheapness of books was with my wife, when we rose in the morning, suffice quite indispensable to obtain an extensive circula-Notwithstanding the repeated checks of con. our humble efforts, and certainly at no period since Man has wept and longed to know it, but earth and science that followed this base omission, the calls of the glorious reformation have so many good books the elements were silent, and the heathen oracles a flourishing concern, and the prospect of an in- been circulated. We have been allowed to create dumb. Though we dread death, no other change manding, that I found an easy excuse for this fatal ing to complete these arrangements, so that in a evil, especially as I did not omit prayer altogether. very few days our publications may be within the among the saints in light—what a transition—what

slave, whom, by their own acknowledgment, Purneah, where there 'are various classes of I continued domestic worship, his letter was almost comer. Would you believe (to give you an idea of slaves;' Assam, where 'all the domestics are altogether upon this subject. It was couched in the this) that having issued some publications contromost affectionate and respectful terms; but judge of verting the opinions of the Roman Catholic archmy surprise and confusion when I read these words; bishop of Toulouse, we could not find one book-"O, my dear master, never, never shall I be able to seller who would consent to sell them, though

sufficiently thank you for the precious privilege five editions appeared in a few weeks. Such is the prevalent fear of the clergy. me print principallya at Toulouse, and some portions of our publications (second editions generally) at Valence, near Lyons. "We have carefully examined the principles of the American Tract Society, and are most happy to state that our labors are conducted in the same spir-

it. All our publications are prepared for the genslavery and unconditional slavery exist; Dehra | yet a family and more apprentices may your house | eral edification of the church of Christ. The only apparent exception to this remark, is in some works of controversy with Rome; but you will easily conface. I trembled-I shuddered-I was alarmed at ceive that, circumstanced as we are, it is our duty to oppose a strong barrier to their invading efforts, and to enlighten our poor deluded countrymen. This controversy has been blest to many. Our fifth response has never been answered.

"The promised grant of \$600 is most precious. It will be received with the sincerest gratitude. It has given us courage in view of the immense field before us and of our small means. Our language was, 'Lord, who is sufficient for these things?' and your liberal and friendly aid has been an answer to our prayers. We beg you to continue your co-operation: we still require to be upheld. Begging you to assure each member of your Society of our brotherly love and gratitude, and calling upon vourselves main, with much respect, your brethren in the Lord. For the Committee. Louis Courtois, Sec'ty.

To the American Tract Society.

A KISS FOR A BLOW.

A visiter once went into a school at Boston, where he saw a boy and a girl on one seat, who were brother and sister. In a moment of thoughtless take not, founded by the Methodist. It is one of passion, the litle boy struck his sister. The little many, which, of late years, in the true spirit of girl was provoked, and raised her hand to return the Christianity, they have reared in the Western world. blow. Her face showed that rage was working In the love of God and the love of man, they are within, and her clenched fist was aimed at her founding on piety and learning, the great and only brother, when her teacher caught her eye. "Stop, my dear," said she, "you had better kiss your broth.

The look and the word reached her heart.--Her sleepless zeal with which the Methodist ministry hand dropped. She threw her arms round his neck, stand a sister's kiss. He compared the provocation country indebted for this noble manifestation in be- he had given her with the return she had made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. This affected the chieved the erection of this Temple, and on a away his tears. But the sight of her kindness only spot too, where the sound of the woodman's axe made him cry the faster; he was completely sub-

tions so vivid-so pregnant, as it were, with creat turn a kiss for a blow, and they would never get any tive power, as to give birth to so wild and novel a more blows. If men and women, families and communities and nations would act on this principle, muses on the yet unredeemed bosom of the wilder. this world would almost cease to be a vale of tears. "Nation would not lift the up sword against nation, less for it, when I tell you that they are old & famil- neither would they learn war any more."-Youth's

THE BURNING HUT-A SCENE IN THE WIL.

DERNESS. (Furnished by a former Missionary, from his Journal of 1836.)

On the 4th of last January, a clear and cold night, her husband being absent, Mrs. G. then residing at S., with four of her six children, one a babe, retired to the same bed. In the night she was aroused from sleep by the burning of her log hut. The flames had made such rapid progress in her vation and peril without shrinking; and dying by room that she had only time to awake and flee for the way-side even, leaving no memorial of their burial place—and for what?—That the voice of supplication and prayer might rise from the deepest solutions and prayer might rise from the deepest solutions. The two eldest children with her, arose up in part of the Senecas. Thus amended, it was taken previously deprived of reason, and follow her. itudes of our vallies; that the lamp of eternal light | She designed to take her babe, and thought she had

noble tenants might be cheered, and sustained, and on the snow, and the idiot child upon it. Her son, it, sixty-four other chiefs signed a protest against reconciled in that awful hour, by the glorious prom- who slept in another apartment, escaped. When ises of another and a better world. And now- the mother ascertained that four of her children even now_that all these stirring scenes are with were missing, she flew back to the door, and called, the past; that the dreadful solitudes are no more; and wept, and prayed, but there was no response. that fenn, and forest, and river have been shorn of She gave them up for lost, and left the house. In er, and that by another still, and the signature of the their terrors; that hungry want or griping penury a moment, she heard one call at the window, and chilling privation have been banished from our mother, mother, do take me." This little sufferer was dreadfully burnt, and is crippled in her arms for bribes, fifteen more signatures are procured at the so persevering-whose approach to our solitary life. A sheet of flame was now streaming from tavern. With these thirty-one signatures the treaty the window; and in these circumstances she heard is sent to Washington. But it is returned, and the another child fall to the floor. In her distraction, she stretched her arms through the blaze-sorely burning her face, neck and hands-and reached, and reached, and called on the name of the little one. She could do no more-the child perished.

They were a mile from any house; the mother with no clothes on but her simple night garment. The rescued children had nothing but a blanket to shield them against the snow and the bitter night

Truly did God this night "temper We wind to

"A mother is a mother still.

the shorn lamb." Ah,

The holiest thing alive." To remain was certain death. She left them. Without stocking or shoe, or clothing, or so much as a track to guide her, did this heroic woman travel on, till she came to the distant residence of her nearest neighbor.

He and his sons, (they would not permit her to return,) ran to the distressing scene. When first discovered, the little girl who had

been snatched from the fire, was seen setting under the cold light of the moon, on the blanket shaking her hands up and down. The men thought she had some tattered rag in her hands to keep them warm. tude that we have received your letter, dated June It was the skin which had pealed off, and hung loose over her fingers.

While the mother told me this affecting narra ive, her footish child lay floundering on the bed. "This child," said she, "is a very bad child io take care of_gives me world of trouble. I thought I if her heart would break.

We kneeled down and prayed to the Father of nercies and the God of all comfort. And as I gave her a parting hand she said she did not mean to murmur." I left her weeping, and saying, "My poor little girls, how I doated upon them!"

This cannot last. Bereavement has reaped such a fruitful harvest of her hopes, that the scythe of sorrow in its ingatherings of the latter fruits, has scarce a green thing to cut down, and soon this disconsolate mother may find peace in the grave, and her soul be at rest in the bosom of her God. How purified and how bright are the ruins of a

broken heart! Like the fragments of a shivered mirror, every separate atom reflects the same image of its love.

Nov. 2, 1837. Mrs. G. this day fell asleep in Jesus. Her overwearied spirit is now at rest. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Blessed are the dead. The dead then are alive. tion. The Lord has spread his rich blessings on This is from heaven. The stoics never taught it. confers on the believer a blessing so great and lasting. He goes home to a crown-to his inheritance an exchange! It gives him "Beauty for ashes, the nal, for what is sefish and fleeting_companions holy and spiritual, for those which are sinful and mortal-bloom unfading, for disease and decay, eyes that can see God, hands that can strike a harp, and joy unspeakable-Heaven without a cloud, the Redeemer without a veil, life without weariness, love without failure-bliss without end.

"O who would live alway, away from his God!"

DISHONESTY IN SMALL MATTERS. "He that is unjust in the least is unjust also in nuch."-Luke xvi. 10.

We often find individuals manifesting a great want of principle in regard to the payment of small lebts, while they are extremely careful and punctual in the payment of notes in the bank, and in all their commercial transactions.

For instance, there is a man takes a newspaper; the price is only a small sum, and the publisher cannot send a collector to every individual; so this man lets his subscription lie along perhaps for years, and perhaps never pays it. The same individual. if it had been a note at the bank, would have been punctual enough; and no pains would have been pared, rather than let the note run beyond the day. Why? Because if he does not pay his note in the bank, it will be protested, and his credit will be injured; but the little debt of twenty shlllings or five dollars will not be protested, and he knows it and so he lets it go by, and the publisher has to be at the trouble and expense of sending for it or go with. out his money. How manifest it is that this man does not pay his notes at the bank from honesty of principle, but purely from a regard to his own credit and interest .- Finney's Lectures.

THE SENECA INDIANS

A tale of Swindling .- The lands of these Indians in the western part of New York amount to about 120,000 acres, and are supposed to be worth at least two millions of dollars. The Ogden Land Company hold the exclusive right of purchase, and are therefore deeply interested in their removal. The Green Bay manœuvre had failed, the Senecas preferred to remain on their own lands. A new project was hit upon, and the General Gove.nment called in to aid it forward. A new treaty was got up, which provided that the General Government should give them 1,800,000 acres of land west of the Missouri, and \$400,000 in cash. The Ogden Land Company were to give them \$202,00 more. By this bargain the Land Company were to get \$2,000,000 worth of land for 202,000, and the United States were to have the naked satisfaction of carrying out their gigantic plan for the removal of the Indians to the west. This was about as profitable a scheme of speculation sister, and with her little handkerchief she wiped as could well be desired, and about as foolish an act on the part of the General Government as it could well perpetrate. But the Indians still declined emigrating, and it become necessary to extend peculiar advantages to some for the sake of securing their influence with the rest. Eight chiefs were selected for this purpose, who were to receive from the company each \$21,600 in cash, and the liberty of remaining themselves on their lands, only they must sign a treaty which would compel others to emigrate. and must use all their influence to have it brought about with as little disturbance as possibly; and especialle keep their own bribe, and the fact that they were going to remain themselves a profound secret! A few of the chiefs were induced to come into this iniquitous compact, and signed a deed of sale covering all the lands of of the Senecas, and a receipt for \$202,000 for the same, from the Land Company, although it does not appear that the money was really paid.

This bargain and sail treaty was sent to Washington, and a protest from the other chiefs, stating the whole to have been consummated by fraud, followed it. The treaty was rejected by the Senate, or so re-Indians for their signature. A council was called, and the result was that while sixteen chiefs, wrought upon by one influence and another, signed

the whole proceeding. Thus ended the council. The Agent now takes quarters at a tavern, and invites the chiefs in as he chances to meet them, to take a glass of grog; that glass is followed by anothpoor intoxicated Indian to they treaty follows the whole. Under these influences and the power of agent is informed it must be signed by a majority of the chiefs, there being in the whole eighty. The tavern is again opened, and by bribes and intoxication ten names more are procured. To procure three of them, the agent, with the great parchment and seal of the Land Company, creates three chiefs himself. Quite a convenient process!

With these forty-one signatures of chiefs, three of whom are erected for the purpose, eight of whom are to receive \$21,600 each as a bribe, most of the rest in a state of hilarity and intoxication, the treaty is again sent to Washington.

The Senecas employ a lawyer to go to Washington, with a deputation of their chiefs, to oppose it, and pay the lawyer for his services a thousand dollars. They take with them ample evidence of the fraud and corruption that has been resorted to in procuring the signatures.-But they fall in with the agent of the Land Company, who offers them if they will abandon their project "any amount they may name,"--They refuse; but somehow their lawyer, soon after this interview with the agent, loses all their documents, and they are obliged to go back and procure others. A precious specimen of the Bar, that fellow!

The treaty at last reaches the Senate again, is referred to the committee on Indian Affairs, who report against it; but a counter reportfrom a minoriy of the committee is afterwards introduced and smuggled through that body, when only two-thirds of its members are present, and then by a casting vote of the presiding officer. Thus this treaty, steeped to the very lips in iniquity, is sanctioned. The whole transaction is one black with crime There is now only one resource left to the Indians, that is to keep possession of their lands, and when the first attempt shall be made to dispossess them, to make the validity of the treaty or sale subject of adjudication before the proper tribunal.

The "Friends," to their lasting honor, have taken deep interest in this matter from the first. The volume they have published, detailing all the circumstances of the affair, comprises 250 octavo pages .-Phil. North American.

MONEY INENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of Egland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the account of Thomas Emery with Messrs. Baring Brothers Co. Landon, can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere, if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the

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C. DONALDS O & CO. MPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

N. B-A large assortment of the above goods kept "To you, sir, an honored brother, who live in a oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholeland of liberty and of liberal ideas, this will appear the spirit of heaviness"—a friendship pure and eter-sale and Retail on the most favorable terms. 48--tf,